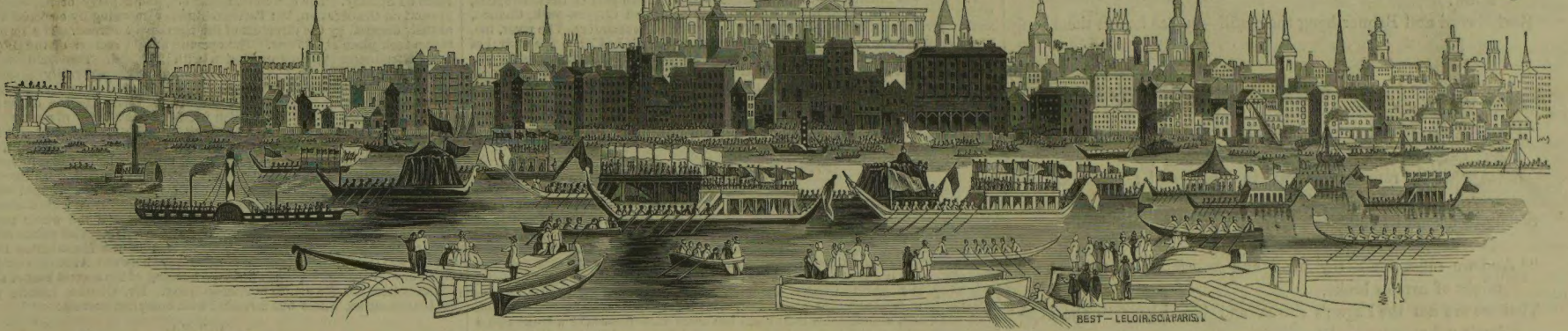


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1847.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE DEBT, AND ITS PAYMENT.



URING the space of one week to deliver a clever speech and publish a striking novel, are feats accomplished by few even of our literary legislators; but they have both been accomplished by Mr. Disraeli. And in both speech and novel he maintains that all the problems of History are to be solved by applying the principle of "race." The decay of the Polish nation, he says, is an instance; they were twenty millions, and they produced no men or man, but, "light and frivolous," did nothing but cut each other's throats in feudal broils till, for the preservation of peace and a quiet neighbourhood, "the Powers" were compelled to step in and govern those who were unable to govern themselves. We have touched on this side of the question on a former occasion (No. 245), as we fear there is too much truth in the assertion; it is also true that the History of Poland is rather that of a class than a people, of an aristocracy than a nation. There was no community; only two castes—the Lords and their serfs. Political greatness is only found among a people, though the Government of Venice seems to be an exception. But, constituted as the Kingdom of Poland was, it was capable of military greatness; on this rests its claim to the gratitude of Europe, for there can be no question it was the active agent in the union of Powers that arrested the progress of the Turks westward. And very opportunely to assist the effect of the recent debates on the suppression of the State of Cracow, has appeared the "Sieges of Vienna by the Turks," in *Murray's Colonial Library*, compiled from various German sources. The full extent of the debt of Europe is there brought before us; and, now that nothing but traditions are left, it is well that they should not be forgotten. Poets have not been wanting to embalm them in verse, one of the chances, at least, if a slight one, of immortality. And some of the details of the narrative so exactly agree with a poem on the subject, by a popular German writer, that we venture, before the echoes of the Polish

debates die away, to give the poet's record of Austria's debt to Poland, and how it was paid! It was written some years ago, but recent events make it as applicable as if penned but yesterday. The reader will, therefore, allow Anastatius Grün to tell an

OLD STORY.

Come, the Arsenal is open! Shall we see it; it is stor'd
With weapons of all times and ages, that our battles past record;
With blade and spear the walls are cover'd: 'tis a curious tapestry—
Gun and sword deck roof and pillar—strange enough, they say,
to see.

Many a hero's empty armour, coats of mail of Count and Prince—
Empty houses, whence the dwellers pass'd away long ages since;
Many a warrior's sabre rusting—spear and axe for thrust and blow—
Oars of Battle's bloody ocean—masterless and peaceful now!

Clusters there of musket barrels spring aloft to columns drest—
Ah! tottering is the strength of States that on *such* pillars only rest;
There hangs blazon'd Austria's Eagle! swords and bayonets for
its frame;
Ah! thou symbol, sad in meaning, would 'twere nowhere else the
same.

If the rights of Kings can only be in war by weapons tried,
If the trumpet is their Pleader, where Battalions must decide,
If their only pleas are Bayonets, and the Sword their only proof,
A faculty of Regal law is gathered 'neath this single roof!

See a knot of strangers coming! o'er the pavement rings their tread,
A little man, of fluent speech, walks, like an usher, at their head;
With his stock of old traditions, legends for each coat of mail,
For each sword or spear its battle, for each dusty flag its tale.

From a niche he lifts a casket; at a touch, it open flies,
And it reveals a human skull, that looks at us with hollow eyes;
A crimson ring beneath it drawn denotes where swept the Heads-
man's blade,
Our guide then took the relic forth, and holding it aloft, he said,—

"Know'st thou not this skull, Vienna? once you trembled at its
frown,
When yet it held the spirit long from forth the hollow mansion flown—
'Tis Kara Mustapha's—the Vizier! can darkness o'er *his* memory
flow?
Ah! yes; two hundred years have passed—and 'tis a tale of long
ago!

"Know'st thou not how once he shook thy ramparts with the can-
non's blast,
And how he swore to know no peace till through thy gate his Tur-
ban pass'd?
The oath he swore, it found fulfilment—but man is mock'd by fate
below—
Behold! 'twas even *thus* he enter'd—it is a tale of long ago.

"All thy fields the Turk was Lord of—soon his sickle swept them
bare,
And the turban'd wine-despiser trampled down thy vineyards fair;
Thanks be to God, our corn and wine no more for such possessors
grow!
Our scant would be the people's meal—as in that Siege of long ago.

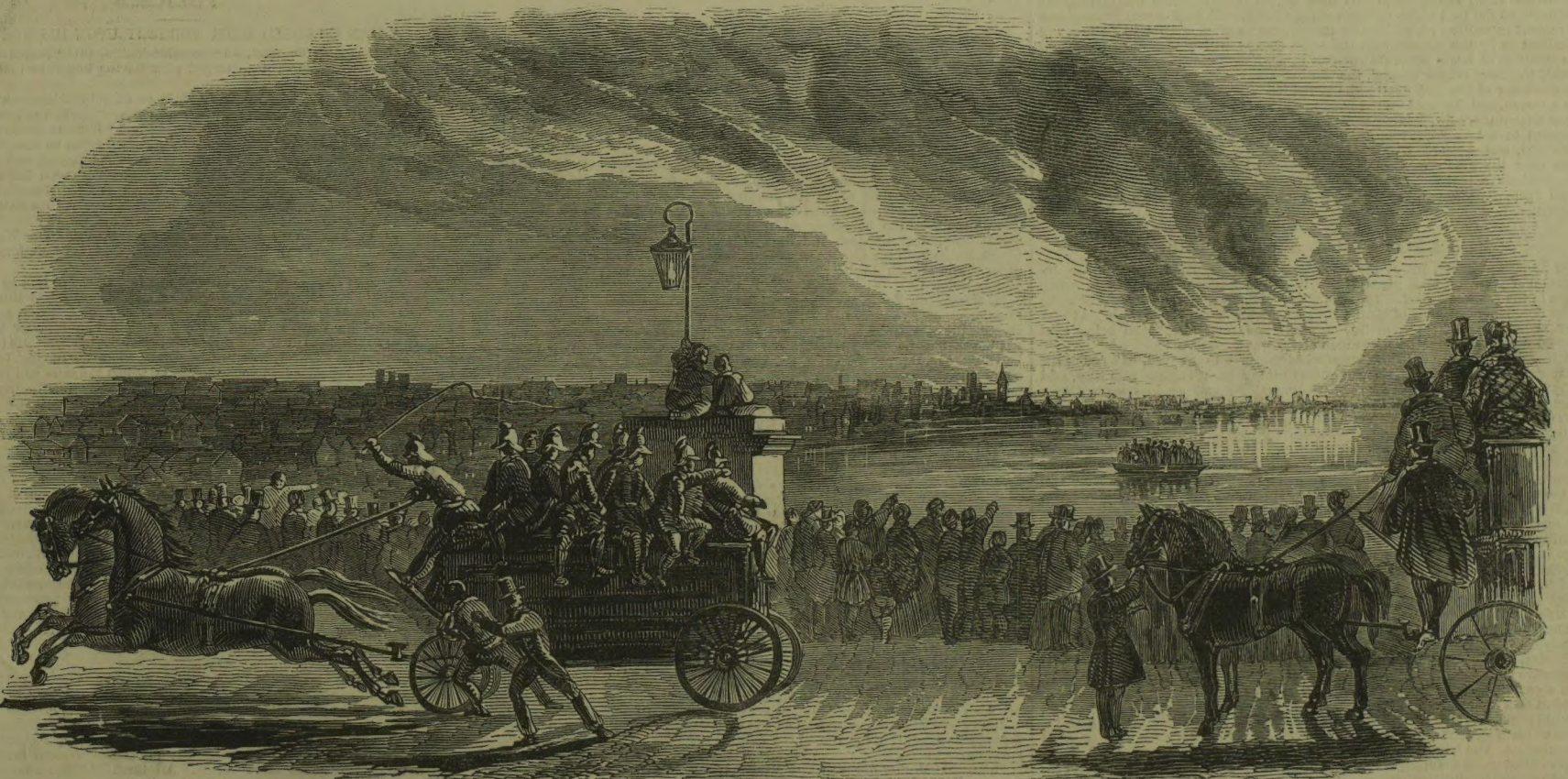
"Vienna! thou art lost Vienna! so then thy sons in terror cried,
The forest oak is strong, but yet the tempest bows its crest of pride;
Firm stands the rock against the wave, but mightier yet is Ocean's
flow;
Vienna! thou art lost—art lost! so rose the cry of long ago!

"But see! a signal rocket soars, beams like a star upon the night,
Spreads as it were a flaming sword above the Moslem's host of
might,
Shines to the leaguer'd city's eyes, as welcome as Heaven's sun-lit
bow;
Vienna, joy! thy walls are safe!—it is a tale of long ago!

"And on the hills, when morning broke, its rays flash'd back from
spear and sword;
And rushing down the squadrons came, bursting upon the Turkish
horde,
That, broken, flies like dust and chaff when northern whirlwinds
sweeping blow;
And thus Vienna's walls were freed—so records tell us, long ago.

"And who were they, the men who sav'd thee—the strong of hand
and brave of mood?
From POLAND, it is said, they came, who for us fought through fire
and blood;
And 'twas a certain JOHN SOBIESKI that nation led against our foe,
But names are easily forgotten—and 'tis a tale of long ago!

"He pass'd as victor through thy gates; the streets were filled with
old and young,
Who kiss'd his hand, his garment's hem, his name in hymn and
chorus sung;



GREAT FIRE NEAR BATTERSEA—SKETCHED FROM VAUXHALL BRIDGE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

'POLAND! through every age to come, our sons to thee their love shall owe!'
'Twas thus Vienna once could speak—but truly it was long ago.

"SOBIESKI to our city gave, in memory of the deed he wrought,
The Banner that for Austria wav'd, the Sword that thus for Austria fought.

'Come! let our Eagles join,' he said 'nor ever more a hatred know.'

See! Sword and Banner hang there still—just as he left them long ago!

"And Austria's Monarch at the feast grasp'd fervently SOBIESKI's hand;

'Thou hast preserved to me,' he said, 'my crown, my people, and my land;

That Austria yet remains our own, to bloom and flourish fair and free,

Strong to defend its children's hearths, we owe it only unto thee.

"And we must thank thy hand and sword, which through the might of armies broke,

That we are not the Pagan's slaves, and bow'd beneath the Moslem's yoke;

That o'er our church the Cross yet shines—that 'neath its roof are anthems sung—

That still our Eagle spreads its wings—that still we speak our native tongue.

"That wine, instead of water, yet is for us poured at every meal,
As in this gold and jewell'd cup, in which I pledge thy nation's weal—

POLAND! for now and evermore, may'st thou in Power and Freedom grow!

So spake the Austrian Monarch once—but truly it was long ago!"

Here our Usher's voice was silenced. As he turn'd, and went his way,

We marvelled where he learn'd the tale of Austria's danger—darken'd day.

See! as if some thought displeasing cross'd a living human brain,
The Vizier's skull a moment shakes—but quickly it is still again!

As if 'twould leap to battle forth, Sobieski's sword imprison'd rings;

His banner waves, as if again the Eagle white would spread its wings,

And rise once more above the earth, in pride and glory all its own,
As once it soar'd amid the fight, FREE, STRONG, UNDAUNTED, and ALONE!

The following extracts from the "Sieges of Vienna by the Turks" will explain some of the allusions in the above verses:—

On the evening of the 6th, five rockets were observed to rise from the Kahlenberg. That short-lived apparition was sufficient to scatter the clouds of despondency which had so long been gathering over the city. The lighthouse which identifies the promontory, or the star which marks the Pole, never sparkled on the eye of the anxious mariner with more of comfort and assurance than that fiery sign conveyed to the watchman on the rampart, or the Jesuit on the spire. It indicated not only that the Imperial army had crossed the river, but that its outposts had crowned the heights and occupied the passes which commanded its only access to the relief of the city.

The issue of the struggle was evidently at hand, but that issue was still uncertain, and the night was one of agonising suspense. The population not immediately employed in military duty was divided through the day between the churches and the roofs of towers and houses: the first engaged in earnest supplication to Heaven, the latter in surveying the movements of the Turkish camp, and watching for the first gleam of the Christian weapons, as they issued from the wooded heights. The commandant, as evening closed in, despatched a messenger, who swam the Danube, with a letter for the Duke of Lorraine. Its words were few. "No time to be lost!—no time indeed to be lost!" This message was acknowledged by a cluster of rockets from Hermansdorf.

The Turks now gave way at every point, and poured into their camp in the wildest confusion. The Margrave Louis, at the head of a squadron of dragoons, was the first to open a communication with the city from the counterscarp of the Scottish Gate. Stahremberg ordered an immediate sally against the approaches of the enemy, from which they had maintained through the day as heavy a fire as on any previous day of the siege, though no assault had been attempted by the strong body of Janissaries left in them for that purpose.

It may have been some satisfaction to Sobieski, it almost becomes one to his admirers now, to find that the Austrian Government was impartial in its ingratitude, and exercised on others, besides the Poles, its singular talent for disgusting and offending those who had done it service.

At length the vacillation of the Sultan was overcome, and a chamberlain of the court rode out from Adrianople, with the simple order to return as soon as might be with the head of Cara Mustapha. The officer, on approaching Belgrade, communicated his mission to the Aga of the Janissaries, who gave his prompt acquiescence and ready assistance to the objects of the mission. The transaction was conducted on the part of the servants of the Crown, with that decent privacy and convenient expedition which usually attend the execution of Turkish justice, and submitted to by the patient with the quiet dignity with which the predestinarian doctrine of Islam arms its votaries against all accidents. The carpet was spread, the short prayer uttered, the bowstring adjusted. In a few moments the late dispenser of life and death, the uncontrolled commander of 200,000 men, was a corpse, and his head on the road to Adrianople. It met with some subsequent adventures; for, having been returned to Belgrade by the Sultan, and deposited in a mosque, it was discovered after the surrender of that city to the Christians, and forwarded by them to the Bishop Kollonitsch. The prelate made over the grisly memorial of the man, who had threatened to send his own head on a lance's point to the Sultan, to the Arsenal of Vienna, where it still keeps its place among the other trophies of a long struggle of race and religion.

CONFLAGRATION AT BATTERSEA.

LAST Sunday morning, about one o'clock, an explosion, which led to much destruction of property, took place near Nine Elms, Battersea, and created much alarm in the neighbourhood. The explosion was caused by the outburst of a fire in the Kyanizing premises of Mr. Bethell, on the banks of the Thames. At that hour all the inhabitants were fast asleep; and, therefore, upon being thus aroused it is easy to conceive that much alarm was excited.

It is stated that some difficulty arose when the engines arrived, as some of the firemen, when urged to take steps in order to bring their engines into play, said that it was utterly impossible for them to do so. Several engines were driven home notwithstanding the fire was raging in all its fury, and in spite of Mr. Hutton, the proprietor of some large corn-mills, and Mr. Carne, an extensive timber-dealer, both of whose premises were threatened with extreme danger. The only reply Mr. Hutton could get was that there was no water, that the tide was too low, and that they did not choose to run the risk of breaking their engines in getting them down to the water's edge. There was, however, one engine which arrived at the scene of devastation later than the others, and which in a few minutes was, without the slightest injury, drawn to the water's edge, and set to work. This example induced two others of the four engines still remaining to accede to Mr. Hutton's request, so that within half an hour there were three engines playing with all their force upon the threatening body. And a providential circumstance it was that this step was taken; for at the moment the first of these machines was brought into operation, the flakes of fire, by the aid of the wind, were being carried over to Carne's timber-stacks, and soon towards Mr. Hutton's mills. Had these places ignited, the whole of the factories and houses between Battersea-fields and the railway terminus must have been destroyed.

The fire, it appears, broke out at Mr. Bethell's. Upon that gentleman's premises were numerous casks of tar, pitch, and some persons also said of naphtha, from a combination of which he obtained a certain solution, which had been found to be a preserver of wood by the process of saturation. There were, too, several large tanks filled with this inflammable solution, and it was the explosion of one of them that it is imagined gave warning to the neighbourhood of what was going on. The tanks and yards of these premises were covered with railway sleepers piled up to a considerable height, some of which had undergone the process of saturation, whilst others, which had been but recently landed from barges, had not been submitted as yet to the treatment. Every stick of these which had been stacked between the boiling-house and Mr. Hutton's mills, was at one and

the same time, and for hours, in one general blaze, the brilliancy of the picture being frequently enhanced by the ignition of a stray barrel of pitch, of tar, or of the Kyanizing combination. Shortly after the outbreak, the flames communicated themselves to the lime-works of Mr. Pass, and from them to some barges, which were aground off the wharf. In a few minutes there were two extensive lengths of wharfs and four or six barges in a blaze, and it was against the two end barges, and the burning mass at the eastern end of Mr. Pass's wharf, that the engines which Mr. Hutton had got down upon the water's edge directed their attacks. This proceeding, accompanied by a temporary lulling of the wind, was attended with the happiest effects; for at five o'clock all danger of a further extension was at an end.

The extent of the loss is very considerable.

The sky was illuminated over the whole of the western part of the metropolis, whilst the opposite side of the river, along Millbank and Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, and Vauxhall and Battersea-bridges, were crowded by spectators. The river, too, was thronged with boats filled with spectators, and such had been the arrival of company that by three o'clock there was a double row of cabs reaching for upwards of a quarter of a mile along Battersea-fields.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Wednesday.

We have now in Paris all the actors in the *Tragedie-Comedie* of the Spanish marriages—that conjugal farce—that union which threatened the disunion of the greatest powers in Europe. They now surround the grand playwright and dramatist, Louis Philippe. No one is wanting of all the performers, excepting that unfortunate dupe Queen Isabella, who throughout was but a nonentity. First arrived *en avant courier*, the Secretary of the French Embassy at Madrid, your witty and stylish London acquaintance, little Baron Talleyrand, whose breast is now resplendently covered with Spanish Orders. Count de Bresson came next, and, although his infant son has come into the world a Duke and a Spanish Grande, never had any man a greater horror of Spain. His utmost efforts are directed towards preventing the necessity of his returning there. He hopes to go forth to Vienna in lieu of Count Flahaut, who has been so cruelly out-jockeyed and absolutely hounded by Prince Metternich in the Polish affair, and from thence he trusts he will grasp the Embassy to the Court of St. James.

Not less delighted are Queen Christina and Munoz her husband to escape to Paris, to the luxurious repose of the Hotel de Courcelles and Malmaison. Only one sentiment can equal in intensity the delight of the Spanish couple—it is the annoyance of the Court and Ministers at their arrival—for with them they bring a flock of children whose position in the hierarchy is not defined, only that their privilege is to call Queens, Kings, Princes, and Princesses—mother, uncle, sisters, brothers. The evil of this visit is increased by the present habits of the courtiers of the *regime*, 1830. Marshal Richelieu, who died at 94, and had lived under three sovereigns, was wont to say—"That under Louis XIV, people at Court said nothing; under Louis XV, they opened their mouths but a very little; but that under Louis XVI, every body said what they pleased." At present the Courtiers would appear to consider it a want of dignity and independence not to talk. All that Kings, Princes, Princesses, and Ministers say and do, is known; and the family of Christina is one of the choice subjects of conversation—of which, as regards them, you may imagine what is the ridicule and the scandal.

The distress in Paris is incalculable; trade lingers; the present is bad—the future prospects worse still. Charity, however, has once more assumed successfully the garb of pleasure. The Ball given by the Artists, for the poor, was one of the most brilliant and exhilarating sights, and the number of the guests may be imagined when I state that, by it, 30,000fr. was cleared—a very large sum for Paris. All the greatest and the loveliest actresses in Paris were there—from Mlle. Rachel, looking, in her Mantilla, like the "Duquerita de Alba y de Penafiel," the fashionable heroine of the Spanish Euphuists, to Mmes. Doche and Plunkett, and the beautiful Mlle. Wilmen, wearing on her head a helmet made of gold sequins.

This semi-dramatic toilette of the fair mummies preserved them in their proper picturesque and artistic light, in which you seldom behold them in private, and without which they appear unnatural, affected, and stilted. All the gayest and most fashionable cavaliers in Paris were, of course, present, as likewise the *elite* of foreigners, Earl Pembroke, Lord Ward, Prince Gagarin, Prince de Ligne, &c. &c. At Madame Padre Lacaze's there has been likewise a *Bal Costume*, in which figured principally a quadrille of loway Indians. Had they been dressed by the "medicine man" of the tribe they could not have been more correct; and the contrast betwixt their wild costume and the good looks and fine forms of the wearers was as amusing as it was curious and startling. At another private ball at Madame F——'s, in the Rue Bergere, the fair hostess had hired the whole contents of one of the finest horticultural establishments of Paris. So numerous were the flowers that hardly room remained for the fair dancers, their human rivals. Those who wore artificial flowers were naturally the victims of this device, and looked remarkably cross, whilst great was the good luck and triumph of ladies who, like Madame Jules Janin (wife of the celebrated writer), wore as ornament on their dresses Mechlin lace a yard and a half deep.

There has been likewise no little masquerading and tomfoolery in the Chamber of Deputies, but to no profit whatever either of the decencies or charities of life. The motion of M. L'Herbette to prevent Ministers being called Excellency, and the question of a tax on dogs gave rise to the most absurd displays of garrulity. As to the dog-law turned into such ridicule, it is assuredly a subject which is no joke. Every Frenchman can procure one keeps a dog of some kind. There are 2,400,000 dogs in France, and it is calculated that on an average each consumes half-a-pound of bread per diem!

As regards literary news, it is confidently reported by all his friends that the poet Beranger, whose songs subverted the old dynasty of the Bourbons, has resumed his pen. Who will be his next victims?—The men to whom 1830 gave power already tremble. In the meantime historical literature is triumphant. Thiers got half a million of francs for his "History of the Revolution," which has not prevented Louis Blanc from getting 150,000fr. for the excellent one he has just published; whilst Michelet, for the worst of his writings on the same subject, gets 5,000fr. per volume only for the first edition. For his "History of the Girondins," now publishing; Lamartine receives 200,000fr. All these are histories of the French revolution. Considering that these histories are, *au fond*, but one-sided political views of past events, you will allow that these sums are enormous.

As general news, I must also tell you, that Marochetto, the celebrated sculptor, and author of one of the great statues of the Duke of Wellington, has just made a satirical *figurino* of Gustave Planche, the critic, who turned into ridicule his equestrian statue of the Duke of Orleans, saying that the tail of the horse appeared as if it were fixed, not to the back of the animal, but to that of the hero. The statuette represents Gustave Planche as a bull dog, tearing sculpture to pieces, with a Latin motto anything but complimentary. Marochetto has here imitated Michael Angelo—but what a difference. A forthcoming marriage is much talked of in Paris, and creates great sensation—it is betwixt the pretty Duchess de Dino and Prince Felix Lichnowsky. The beautiful Duchess smokes *cigarettes*, and the Prince is an excellent shot, as he has proved in many a wild campaign and adventure.

FRANCE.

Our latest accounts from Paris announce an important arrangement between the French and Russian Governments for the purchase by the latter of French Government Stock at the medium price of the day (March 11 inst.) to the extent of 50,000,000fr. (£2,000,000). This sum will be placed in cash at St. Petersburg, at the disposal of the Bank of France. A convention to that effect has been signed between the Governor of the Bank and the Chargé d'Affaires of Russia. This convention has been approved by the Council-General of the Bank of France.

The Paris papers discuss the late speech of Sir R. Peel upon Cracow, and it is hardly necessary to add, are very indignant at the frank and decided opinions of the right hon. Baronet as to the conduct of France upon the subject. The French Government have received unpleasant accounts from Constantinople. The Sultan is said to be supported by the British, Russian, and Austrian representatives against the views of Baron de Bourqueney, who supports Coletti, the Greek Minister, in the dispute between his Government and the Turkish Ambassador. The French Minister at Constantinople, therefore, finds himself completely isolated.

M. Martin (du Nord), the Keeper of the Seals, whose illness we have already mentioned, died yesterday week, at Lormoy, near Paris. His successor is M. Hebert, the Procureur-General of the Paris Cour Royale. The deceased Minister has left a fortune which is estimated at above £70,000. He was a provincial barrister, and, on his arrival in Paris sixteen years ago, he was in possession of about £12,000, the remainder of his fortune having been since acquired by fortunate commercial speculations.

The *National* estimates the population of Paris at 1,058,897 souls. It is subdivided as follows:—Fixed population, 945,271; floating population, including colleges and hospitals, 88,475; garrison, 19,701. Paris contains 29,525 houses inhabited, 341 uninhabited, and 365 in course of construction. Total, 30,221. Of the population, there are 555,427 persons not married, and 498,470 married.

M. Jules Janin, the critic of the *Journal des Debats*, has appealed to a court of law for the vindication of his character. He alleged that he had been libelled by Messrs. Lepontevin, Laurent, Pnesch, and Laboulaye, the respective editors of the journals *Le Corsaire-Satan*, *La France Theatrale*, and *La Parole de France*. M. Janin was not named in the said libel, but was a *feuilleton* published by M. Laboulaye, under the title of "critique marie," which was the title of the private life of the Janin on the occasion of his marriage. The libel attacked the private life of the prosecutor. The tribunal condemned the first-named editor to eight months' imprisonment, and a fine of 1500 francs; the second to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 1000 francs; the third to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 1000 francs; and the fourth to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 500 francs. Besides this, these gentlemen are to pay to M. Janin, in compensation, the following sums:—Laurent and Lepontevin, together, 10,000 francs; Pnesch, 2000 francs; and Laboulaye, 1000 francs. And this judgment is to be inserted in the journals condemned, and also in four Parisian and two provincial journals, as directed by M. Janin, at the expense of the defendants.

The Prince de Joinville arrived on the 9th instant, at Marseilles, and took his departure on the 11th for Toulon, to assume the command of the Mediterranean squadron.

The Queen Mother of Spain, accompanied by her husband, has arrived in Paris. It is scarcely necessary to say that reports of all kinds have been circulated as to the cause of her visit. Immediately on the arrival of Queen Christina, she was waited on by the King of the French in person, at her residence in the Rue de

Courcelles. The King had a long interview with Queen Christina, and invited her to dine at the Palace of the Tuilleries, but her Majesty declined, in consequence of the fatigue of her long and hurried journey. The Duke de Rianzarès dined with the King and Royal Family.

The accounts from the various corn markets of France continue to show that prices are still on the advance. Bread rose in Paris on Monday even higher than was anticipated, the price of the loaf of two kilog, being 1fr. 16c., which is equivalent to something more than 10d. for the 4lb. loaf. The rise in flour is even more alarming. It had reached 122fr. per sack, being equivalent to 31s. per cwt., and it was expected that it would immediately rise still higher. The price of corn is also rising in the provinces.

The inauguration of the first part of the Amiens and Boulogne Railway took place on Sunday. The directors, engineers, and a party of friends invited to be present on the occasion, left Paris on Sunday morning by a special train, placed at their disposal by the directors of the Northern Railroad. The formal inauguration took place at Amiens. The opening of this section of the Boulogne line greatly facilitates the communication with England. The train arrived in the space of one hour at the Abbeville station, placed temporarily a short distance from the town, the military engineers not having yet authorised the execution of the works necessary for the entrance into the town. As the distance between Amiens and Abbeville is 28½ English miles, and as a delay of nearly ten minutes took place at Hangest, the rate of going may be estimated at not less than 30 miles an hour. The works of art on the line are not very important, three short tunnels and some bridges of not any great difficulty being the principal constructions. Every part of the line appears in the most perfect working order. The whole line will be finished next year, when London will be brought within twelve hours' journey of Paris; at present, it may be considered within about sixteen. After a short delay, the train returned to Amiens, and the whole party arrived safely in Paris at about half-past seven in the evening. The public service commenced on Monday last; and six diligences of the Messageries Royales and Lafitte will perform the remaining journey between Abbeville and Boulogne every day with great rapidity, until the opening of the second part of the railway, which is fixed for the month of August next. Mr. Charles Lafitte presided at the inauguration, which was attended with complete success.

RUSSIA.

The *Constitutionnel* announces the receipt of letters from St. Petersburg, mentioning scenes of murder and plunder, which recently took place in the government of Mohilew, in White Russia. Massacres recalling those of the circle of Tarnow, in Galicia, deluged several villages with blood. The signal of these disorders appears to have been given at a farewell banquet of the officers of a Russian regiment, which was changing its quarters, to the principal inhabitants of the town they were quitting. At that banquet toasts of a most hostile nature for the Government, and even for the person of the Emperor, were proposed and received with acclamation. The report on that incident, addressed to the superior authorities, by an official personage present at the banquet, ascribed solely to the too copious libations on the part of the orators, the turbulent spirit they had manifested. Nevertheless, several officers of the regiment were degraded and reduced to the rank of simple soldiers. In the meantime, accounts reached Mohilew that the peasants residing on the estates of several noblemen charged with opposition to the Government had risen against their masters. These peasants formed into bands, and, intoxicated with brandy, plundered the castles, killed their owners, vociferating "Long live the Emperor!" and murdered even those of their own class who refused to join them. Troops, despatched from the chief town of the Government, speedily arrested those scenes of bloodshed and devastation, which, however, were renewed on different other points.

In reference to the above narrative, the *Times* says:—"Our own private letters from Russia and Poland state that there was no connection whatever between the two facts mentioned by the *Constitutionnel*, one of them having occurred in a central Government of the empire, and the other at Saratoff, close to the Asiatic frontier. Our correspondent hints that the massacres of Mohilew had been connived at, if not actually promoted, by the Russian Government."

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

The *Cambria* steamer has arrived with New York papers to the 1st inst. The same excitement existed in regard to bread stuffs, and shipments were only limited by the high freights; 9s. sterling were eagerly paid per bbl. of flour, and 30d. per bushel of grain.

Exchange on London was somewhat stiffer, and some of the best known houses refused to draw under 6 per cent., but this is not yet given. There is a great movement in the United States in behalf of the starving poor of Ireland and Scotland. Already a sum exceeding 40,000 dollars had been collected by the committees in New York, while in other cities and other states there are like efforts making. The purpose is to send out food and clothing in vessels to different parts of Ireland and Scotland, for gratuitous distribution. One interior town of Massachusetts, Northampton, with a population not exceeding 4000 people, subscribed 5000 dollars for these benevolent purposes.

There will be sent from the United States by individual contributions, a sum, or the proceeds of a sum, exceeding probably a quarter of a million dollars.

There was also a bill before Congress to appropriate half a million dollars to this purpose, but it had been withdrawn on account of a technical inaccuracy. A generous anxious desire to send relief pervades the Union.

A message from the President of the United States was received in the House of Representatives on the 13th ultimo, in relation to the war with Mexico. Men and means are both necessary to carry on a war successfully, and the message points out the mode which the President deems most suitable to supply both. He recommends that provision be made for the appointment of a major-general and brigadier-generals of the ten new regiments, as the number of officers of these grades now in the service are not more than are required from their respective commands. Authority is also asked to receive the services of the *thirteenth* volunteers, after their present term shall expire, and to give them bounties. He also desires to fill vacancies in the corps occasioned by the resignation, &c., of officers. More than a hundred have resigned, and their places have not yet been filled by the authorities that appointed them. A tax on tea and coffee, to be limited to the war, and a graduation of the prices of the public lands, will, according to the President's estimate, yield about three millions of dollars. The amount of these sources would prevent the necessity of incurring a public debt annually to that amount, the interest for which must be paid semi-annually, and ultimately the debt itself, by a tax on the people.

The news relative to the war with Mexico is of some interest. An outpost of American volunteer cavalry had been surprised and captured in advance of Saltillo, and an officer of the regular army (Lieutenant Ritchie), with an escort of ten dragoons, bearing despatches from General Scott, at Brazos Santiago, to General Taylor, at Monterey, had been cut off. A transport, also, with a regiment of Mississippi volunteers, under command of Colonel de Russey, was wrecked off the coast of Mexico, near Tampico; the survivors of the regiment, on reaching the land, were soon attacked by a superior Mexican force, and, at the latest accounts, the result of the contest was unknown. In the interior a portion of General Kearney's command (probably the regiment of Missouri volunteers) had seized the Passo del Norte, after a severe conflict. This opens to them the city of Chihuahua. The Americans had at Tampico about 7000 troops, regulars and volunteers; the whole under the command of Major-General Patterson, who succeeds Brigadier-General Shields in command of the station.

POLICE.

A MAN CHARGED WITH FORGERY UPON HIS BROTHER.

AT GUILDHALL, on Tuesday, a respectable-looking middle-aged man, who gave his name as *Samuel King*, was charged with having forged two bills of exchange of £250 each.

Police-constable Colton stated that while on duty in Skinner-street, Snow-hill, the previous evening, about a quarter-past seven o'clock, the prisoner came up and said, "I give myself up into your custody." Witness asked what for? and he replied, "For the forgery of two bills purporting to be accepted by my brother." Witness asked into whose hands the bills had passed, and he replied into those of Mr. Solomans, Basinghall-street. He had drawn a little money on account, but not to any amount. It might be about £5. Witness then conveyed the prisoner to the station-house, where he again repeated his statement.

Alderman Sidney: Did he say whose name he had forged?

Policeman: Yes. He said his brother's name, Mr. John Wardle King, of Walsham-le-Willows, near Bury, in Suffolk, and that they were forged in January last.

Mr. Solomans stated that the prisoner was introduced to him by a Mr. Bannister, for the purpose of purchasing some goods, and negotiating two bills of exchange of £250 each, purporting to be drawn by the prisoner, and accepted by his brother, John Wardle King. They were left with him for the purpose of inquiry as to the signatures and respectability of the parties. He (Mr. Solomans) had consulted his solicitor, and the necessary inquiries having been made, the forgeries were discovered, in consequence of which the bills had been sent to the party on whom they were drawn, together with a copy of all correspondence on the subject.

The prisoner was remanded. THE ROBBERY OF BOOKS BY A SOLICITOR.—Mr. Francis Buchanan Hoare, solicitor, of Beaumont-street and St. James's-street, was finally examined at MANSBROUGH-STREET, on Monday, on various charges of felony. It will be recollected that the prisoner stood fully committed on a charge of having fraudulently disposed of trust property belonging to the Bishop of Llandaff, Mr. Scarsbrick, and Mr. Ansell, valued at £500. To a question from Mr. Sewell, Mr. Bingham said that the commitment would be for a misdemeanour, yet it would be competent, on the same evidence, to deal with the charge as one of felony. Mr. Sewell said he understood there were other cases against Mr. Hoare; one charge would most probably be preferred by Mr. Bohn's assignees, other charges would be brought forward by other parties. Now, he would either go into these charges before the court, or make such arrangements with the prisoner's attorneys as would put them in possession of the necessary particulars. Mr. Humphreys was quite willing to let the other charges remain. The prisoner was then fully committed. Bail was offered and accepted.

FORGERIES AT LEEDS.—Three brothers named Glover, hitherto occupying a most respectable station in society, have absconded from Leeds, after being guilty of forgeries to the amount of, at least, £10,000. These parties had for many years carried on business in Leeds. Messrs. Robert and Frederick Glover's firm, as woollen cloth scribblers and dyers, was of many years' standing; and Mr. William Glover has been engaged in the business of a cloth manufacturer and merchant for nearly the same period. All three had the character of strictly economical men, extremely simple in their habits, perfectly regular in their payments, until very recently, and of being as honourable as any merchants in the Borough of Leeds.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

PURCHASE OF FIRE-ARMS IN IRELAND.—Lord STANLEY presented three petitions. The first was from the southern riding of Tipperary, and complained of the unrestricted sale of fire-arms. The petitioners stated that they, in common with Mr. Justice Jackson, the going Judge of Assize, viewed, with unaffected alarm, the unprecedented sale of arms in the towns of Clonmel and Thurles. They introduced into their petition the report of the constable of the district to his inspector, in which it was stated that fire-arms were sold, on market and fairs, in those towns, by dealers, at prices varying from 2s. 6d. to 30s.; that so great was the demand, that the manufacturers in Birmingham were unable to make guns and pistols quickly enough, and that a very large proportion of those sold in the county Tipperary were second-hand fire-arms, which were procured at the pawn-offices in London. It was also stated, on the same authority, that the purchasers were, in a vast number of cases, of the very lowest class, and that, in some instances, they were servant boys and peasants employed on the public works. Private affidavits which he (Lord Stanley) had received from unquestionable sources fully bore out those statements. One faithful correspondent assured him that, at an auction of fire-arms which took place on a market-day, in the open street, at Clonmel, the auctioneer handed out the arms as receipts in full for the last November sale, and warranted them to bring down an agent at 150 yards. (Laughter.) Lord Stanley further said, he was credibly informed that, in a district with which he was very well acquainted, and where men were employed on the public works, some of the persons who were usually so engaged were found in the middle of a field, practising with balls at a hat on the top of a spade-handle. Every hit they made was received with loud cheers. (A laugh.) It should be remembered that the persons who were thus engaged were men who were receiving public pay upon the public works. (Hear, hear.) The second petition presented by Lord Stanley was in favour of the construction of railways in Ireland; and the third, in favour of extensive emigration. The latter petition led to a very discursive conversation upon the subject of emigration. It had, however, no practical result.—The petitions were received, and the House adjourned at a quarter past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—In answer to some questions from Mr. C. BERKELEY, Lord MORPETH said it was the intention of her Majesty's Government that the Wellington Statue should be removed from the arch, and men were employed, he believed, that day in removing it. He understood from the sub-committee that they conceived, and the Government certainly conceived, they were bound to take it down at their own expense.

ETON MONTM.—Some questions were put by Mr. JAMES respecting the continuance of the ceremony of Eton Montm.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he should not advise her Majesty to interfere with any arrangements made by the Provost and head master for the discontinuance of the ceremony.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The adjourned debate on this bill was resumed by Sir W. CLAY, who did not think the bill a perfect measure for the relief of the poor of Ireland, but he believed it to be the best substitute for a perfect Poor Law that in the present state of Ireland could be devised, and he would therefore give it his support.

Captain JONES thought it was necessary to give an extension to the Poor-Law in Ireland.

Mr. HAMILTON feared the effect of the principle of out-door relief, and wished a more cautious experiment had been tried.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL supported the bill, although adverse to its principle. He accepted it only as a means of saving the Irish people from starvation.

Lord COURTENAY spoke in favour of the bill, which he accepted as a useful auxiliary of the measures proposed by the Government.

Sir D. NORREYS and Major LAYARD supported the bill.

Mr. VESSEY opposed it.

Lord J. MANNERS thought it quite impossible by means of any Poor-Law whatever to maintain three millions of the Irish people, that being about the number exposed to the risk of famine by the failure of the potato crop. Some other very comprehensive measure must be associated with that before the House, or it would prove a decided failure. Given was the measure proposed by Lord G. Bentinck, which would have given employment to heads of families in the construction of railways; but the House had thought proper to reject it in order to save the Government, though his noble friend neither wished nor sought for any change in the Administration. He objected to that portion of the bill before the House which tended to cramp the energies of the Irish proprietors by placing a burden of taxation upon them greater than that which was borne by the English landlords. He approved, however, of the principle of out-door relief, without which no Poor-Law system could be efficient.

Mr. LABOUCHERE contended that without the principle of out-door relief the bill would be utterly inefficient. The House was that night called upon to affirm the principle that the poor of Ireland must be supported by the property and soil of Ireland; and in carrying out this principle in the measure before them they would be giving a stimulus to Irish proprietors to make increased exertions, from which the happiest effects might be anticipated.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN asserted that none of his countrymen would have died of starvation had Ireland had a domestic Legislature. The honourable gentleman condemned almost every thing which had been done by the Government with respect to Ireland since its accession to power.

Mr. ROEBUCK vindicated himself from certain charges which had been made against him. One hon. gentleman accused him of spite towards the Irish landlords. But he never could ascertain exactly who the Irish landlords were. He believed that the real landlords of Ireland were the tax-gatherer and the mortgagee, against whom he certainly had never uttered a word in that House or elsewhere. Hon. gentlemen opposite, in ostensibly attacking the principle of out-door relief, in reality attempted to impugn everything in the shape of a Poor-Law. The law had not been hitherto the protector of the lowest orders in Ireland. The possession of a small portion of land was absolutely necessary for the support of a family in that country, and as it was upon land alone, and not upon the law that the Irish peasant had to precipitate himself for the sustenance of himself and family, it was no wonder that the agrarian outrages existed in Ireland of which they had heard so much. What was now wanted was to introduce into that country the mild spirit of the law, and to teach the Irish peasant to look to that for support in the days of his destitution, instead of exclusively depending upon the possession of a small patch of land, of which he found that he had to possess himself at all hazards. And who opposed this righteous wish? Who but the Irish landlords? What the gentlemen of England now wanted was to extend to their Irish fellow-subjects that which they had already granted to their fellow-subjects here, and no more. Ireland, in the mouths of Irish landlords, meant nothing but themselves; and when they said that Ireland was going to be ruined by a Poor-Law, all that they meant was, that they were now going to be compelled to do their duty. The bill before them was a great act of justice due from England to Ireland, which, through the Irish landlords, had long done wrong to Ireland; and, if the wrong came from her, he saw no reason why she should not now be the source of justice to that country. He would give the bill a cordial support, although he believed it to be inadequate to meet the evil which it was intended to remedy.

An extended debate ensued. In the course of it, Lord J. RUSSELL made an explanation with respect to his interview with the Irish landlords who had waited upon him to oppose this bill. The noble Lord said, "In a former speech I stated that, in my interview with the deputation of Irish landlords, headed by Lord Montague, I asked them what measures they would propose to substitute for the Government proposal, and that there was no alternative suggested by them, except the aid to be derived from private charity in Ireland. I have received a letter from Lord Montague, stating that I omitted to say that one of the deputation referred, in answer to my question, to the willingness of the landed gentry in Ireland to bear any charge that might be necessary for in-door relief, and an extension of the workhouse system for that object. The point did not make much impression on my mind at the time; but, if I recollected it, I certainly would have referred to it, and have added my impression that it was not a very practicable suggestion."

The House then went into committee, *pro forma*, and the bill was ordered to be re-committed on Friday.

The Drainage of Land Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House sat till one o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—Lord LYNCHURST, according to notice, proposed a Select Committee to inquire into the circumstances attending the proposed amalgamation of the Oxford and Birmingham Railway with one or either of the great rivals, the North-Western and Great Western Railway Companies. There was a full attendance of Peers, and the motion led to some animated strictures upon the alleged shrewdness and cupidity of rival Railway Companies. The discussion was also seasoned with some commentaries by Lord BROUGHAM upon the Railway speculations of some of the members of the House of Commons, which afforded much amusement.—Lord Lynchurst's motion was agreed to.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.—Lord MONTEAGLE gave notice of his intention to move, that day week, for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the subject of Relief to the Poor, especially Out-Door Relief.

The House adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—Lord A. CONYNGHAM took the oath and his seat as member for the city of Canterbury.

NEW WRIT FOR BEDFORDSHIRE.—A new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for Bedfordshire, in the room of Mr. W. Astell, deceased.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE AND THE NELSON COLUMN.—In answer to some questions from Mr. W. COLLET, Lord MORPETH stated that the Statue of the Duke of Wellington would be erected in Waterloo-place, and said he conceived that the sub-committee were to bear the expense of its removal. As to the Nelson Column, he had very recently been making some further arrangements with a view to the completion of the base of that Column.—The Earl of LINCOLN asked if the opinions of competent persons had been taken as to Waterloo-place being the most suitable site for the Wellington Statue?—Lord MORPETH believed the opinions of competent persons had been taken, and were favourable to that site.

THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER.—Sir DE LACY EVANS put some questions respecting the admission of the public to the new House of Lords.—Lord MORPETH said that after Saturday next (to-day) no person whatever would be admitted within the precincts of the new Palace until it was opened after Easter, and this exclusion would extend to members of both Houses of Parliament. But he hoped, and he thought it probable, that, at the end of the present session, he would be able, in concurrence with the authorities of the House of Lords, to

make arrangements for giving the public an opportunity of seeing the new palace.

THE GENERAL FAST.—It was ordered that the Venerable William Dealtry, D.D., Archdeacon of Surrey, be desired to preach before this House at Saint Margaret's, Westminster, on Wednesday, the 24th day of this instant March, being the day appointed by the Proclamation of Her Majesty for a General Fast; and that Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey do acquaint him therewith.

CONCLUSION OF THE DEBATE ON CRACOW.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's resolutions was resumed by Sir J. WALSH, who said he should vote with the Government for the previous question.

Lord H. VANE did not think it advisable under existing circumstances to agree to the resolutions of Mr. Hume, though he quite agreed that the annexation of Cracow was open to just and severe animadversion.

Mr. J. S. WORTLEY, whilst he approved of the substance of the first resolution, felt a difficulty in affirming these resolutions, unless the House were prepared to act upon them.

Mr. CHRISTIE said that if he were asked to express sympathy for the wrongs of Poland and disapproval of the annexation of Cracow, he should have no hesitation in doing so. But he did not think the violation of a treaty by one party was a justification for another party to absolve itself from its engagements.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN supported the resolution, applauded the French Chamber of Deputies for annually invoking the spirit of the Poles, and uttered a fervent aspiration that the nationality of Poland might be imperishable.

Mr. B. ESCOTT objected to the continued payment by England of the interest on the Russo-Dutch Loan, as he could only regard it as hush-money given to Russia to bribe her not to go to war with us.

Mr. DISRAELI lamented as deeply as any man the partition of Poland, but that was no longer the question, for the existence of Poland as a nation was now a matter of bygone history, and Cracow was now an Austrian province. He was prepared to contend that the violation of any particular treaty inserted in a general treaty was not to be considered as a violation of the general treaty. The hon. gentleman cited various precedents in support of this proposition, and subsequently deprecated the mistaken sympathy which was indulged in towards Poland, which had been itself the arch conspirator against Austria, when it was sought to partition that empire, and drive Maria Theresa from her Throne. Why had Austria not been then dismembered? It was because of the greatness, the valour, and the fidelity of her population, which had defended it against that very Poland which was afterwards partitioned, owing to the baseness of its own aristocracy, by which it had been betrayed. It was a spurious sympathy to make superficial speeches at Freemasons' Hall, over a people whom they would unthinkingly consign back as absolute serfs to the aristocratic tyrants by whom they were held in thralldom. It was absurd to suppose that the Poles, now so much better off—now tasting something of the advantages of personal freedom—would rise as a man to struggle for a return to the state of slavery they had previously been compelled to submit to. The hon. member taunted some gentlemen with having made Hinduistic speeches, and resorted to superficial rhetoric in that House; and, in conclusion, reminded hon. members that it was upon this very question of the Russo-Dutch Loan that Mr. Hume had once voted that black was white, and said he understood that he was that night about to do penance for his former error by showing the white feather, and shrinking from a division.

Lord PALMERSTON said the discussion divided itself into two parts, whether the suppression of the city of Cracow was a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, and whether the extinction of that free territory absolved Great Britain from the continuance of the payment of the Russo-Dutch Loan. Notwithstanding the ingenious arguments of Mr. Disraeli, he insisted that the annexation of Cracow was a manifest violation of the Treaty of Vienna. As to the argument founded on the case of Belgium, he maintained that it was not valid, because the separation of Belgium from Holland was agreed to by all the five great Powers, who signed the convention of November, 1831, to that effect. But while persuaded that the extinction of Cracow was a violation of the Treaty of Vienna, he objected to the declaration of that opinion by a resolution of the House of Commons. Therefore, as he could not give the first resolution proposed by Mr. Hume a direct negative, he would meet it by moving the previous question. With respect to the resolution to withhold payment for the future of the Russo-Dutch Loan, he could not assent to it, because he believed that in honour we could not release ourselves from our obligation. The moral strength which this country derived from its strict adherence, not only to the letter, but to the spirit of treaties, was incalculable, and therefore nothing should be done that could possibly impair that moral power. The noble Lord having moved the "previous question," appealed to the "Parliamentary judgment" of Mr. Hume not to press the resolutions to a division.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL denounced the "blood-stained Metternich," and "the execrable monster Nicholas."

Mr. HUME confessed that in this instance discretion was the better part of valour, and withdrew his motion.

The House sat till a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE FACTORY BILL.

On the motion to go into Committee on the Factory Bill, Mr. DENNISTOUN explained the proposition which he was empowered to make to the advocates of the bill on the part of three of the principal firms in Scotland. The proposition was that a system of relays should be adopted, by means of which the operatives should work twelve hours and eight hours on alternate days of the week, which would be only an average of ten hours per day. He hoped that the further progress of the bill would be stayed until the manufacturers of the country should have an opportunity of considering this proposition, which emanated from three of the most extensive millowners in Scotland. The hon. member then moved that the Committee on the bill be postponed until that day fortnight.

Mr. Finch, Mr. Aglionby, and Lord John Russell severally advocated the necessity of at once proceeding with the bill in Committee, in which the proposition of the hon. gentleman might be advantageously discussed. The result was that Mr. Dennistoun withdrew his amendment.

Before the House went into Committee on the bill,

Lord J. RUSSELL, at the instigation of Mr. Bright, stated his reasons for supporting the bill, and said he would have done so on one of the former discussions, but that they were prolonged until nearly six o'clock, so that no time remained for him to enter into the question. He thought it was of little use to pass bills for the education of the people, if they did not take care that they should have some time to profit by the exertions making in their behalf. By the change in the Corn-Laws and the repeal of the duty on cotton a great benefit was conferred on the manufacturers, and it was a duty they owed to the rising generation of operatives to rescue them, if possible, from the infliction of such an oppressive system as the present. He would vote for going into Committee, with the intention of there supporting the limitation of labour in factories to eleven hours.

The House then went into Committee, and the first clause, limiting the hours of labour to eleven per diem, was agreed to without any division.

On the second clause, which proposes to limit the hours of labour to ten after the first day of May, 1848.

Lord MORPETH moved that the clause should be expunged from the bill, in order to reduce to the least possible amount the risk to be run by its adoption.

The Committee divided upon the clause.

For the clause	144
Against it	66
Majority for the clause	78

This division was hailed with loud cheers.

The Bill passed through Committee, and was reported, with amendments, to the House.

The report was ordered to be received on the 21st of April.

The House adjourned at a quarter to six.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills:—The Eight Millions Loan Bill (Ireland), the Destitute Poor Relief Indemnity Bill (Ireland), and the General Fire and Life Assurance Bill.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

The Marquis of LONDONDEERRY said he had been requested by the sub-committee of the subscribers to the Wellington Statue, to state that they had no power or means to remove the Statue from Hyde Park-corner to any other site; that it could not properly be fixed upon any pedestal not corresponding in dimensions and style to that for which the Statue was modelled, and that this would require an expenditure that could not be incurred without rendering it the subject of contentious discussion in Parliament and elsewhere, which would be unworthy of the esteem and veneration in which the illustrious Duke was held by the people of this nation.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the only contention which had taken place in Parliament or in the country on the subject was in reference to the best mode of placing the statue on the best site, and in the best manner suited to do honour to the illustrious Duke, and to express the feelings of honour and admiration in which he was held by his fellow-countrymen. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of LONDONDEERRY replied that he was instructed to say that the sub-committee ought not, and could not do more, than take the statue down if they were compelled, and leave it at the foot of the present pedestal. (A laugh.)

THE GENERAL FAST.—On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, it was ordered that the Bishop of St. Asaph be requested to preach before their Lordships in Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., being the day appointed for a General Fast.

After the presentation of some petitions, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE QUARANTINE LAWS.—Dr. BOWRING moved for a continuation of the correspondence on the subject of the Quarantine laws. The hon. member drew the attention of the House to the causes of fevers and plagues, and the efforts which were made by foreign governments to improve the marshes, swamps, and other sources of contagious diseases, with a view to limit the dangerous effects of such diseases, and to prevent their progress, and called on the Government to adopt efficient measures for the ventilation, drainage, and promotion of the sanitary condition of the towns and large cities of England. Mr. HUME seconded the motion. The return was ordered.

Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN proposed a resolution for placing a local rate on proprietors of land not residing in Ireland, which, after some discussion, was negatived on a division, the numbers being—Ayes, 19; Noes, 70.

On the motion of Mr. ORMSBY GORE, a Select Committee was appointed to enquire into the necessity of removing Smithfield Market, as a nuisance, from the centre of the metropolis, and the establishment of *abattoirs* in the vicinity of London.

The Earl of LINCOLN moved for correspondence connected with the removal of Mr. Mare from an office held by him under the Attorney-General for Ireland.—The papers were ordered; and the House adjourned.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A Correspondent mentions rather a singular circumstance. A Bank of England note for £25, dated 1736, was paid into that Establishment a few days ago. Supposing that the amount had been invested at interest for the same period, viz. 111 years, the security would have been worth, at compound interest, upwards of £6000.

A letter from Darmstadt states that, on the 17th ult., a robbery of a considerable amount was effected in the Palace of Prince Charles in that town. The objects stolen were six gold candlesticks, a large gold goblet, a coffee service in silver, and a gold basket, ornamented with precious stones. The value of these articles is estimated at 750,000f. The police discovered two of the candlesticks and the goblet at the residence of a Jew pedlar.

The American papers mention a machine, invented by one Elias Howe, which sews "beautiful and strong seams in cloth as rapidly as nine tailors!" [It is equal to a man.]

A Vienna letter states that the most active measures are being taken for laying down the electric telegraph on the lines from Vienna to Milan, from Vienna to Prague, and from Vienna to Perth.

Cape papers to the 16th January have reached us. No important incident had occurred, but matters were rather in an unsettled state. The expedition under Colonel Somerset against Pato, the only remaining refractory chief, had advanced to within fourteen miles of the west bank of the river Kei, from whence it was to proceed to Krell's country, for the recovery of colonial cattle, contrary to his assertions, harboured there. The papers mention the indisposition of Colonel Somerset, and the appearance of dysentery among the troops, who have suffered greatly from the fatigues of the late campaign on the frontier.

The barque *Stephani*, which sailed from Hamburg on the 28th of October last, was lost on the 18th December in the Gulf Stream, while on her way to Canada, by which upwards of one hundred and sixty emigrants, with a portion of the crew, perished.

The Council of the British Archaeological Association have decided upon holding the fourth annual Congress at Warwick, during the last week in July.

The Kendal and Windermere Railway will be ready for opening throughout on the 15th of next month.

Hughendon House and estate, in Bucks, late the property of John Norris, Esq., has been purchased for £30,000, by B. Disraeli, Esq., M.P. Baron M. de Rothschild is said to be in treaty with the Earl of Buckinghamshire, for the purchase of the Earl's estate at Hampden, Bucks.

The *Herald* and *Pandora*, surveying vessels, now at Panama, are to proceed, in the course of next month, to the northward, to endeavour to meet Captain Sir J. Franklin, with the *Erabus* and *Terror* discovery ships, who may be expected about the end of the year.

The misery which prevails in Hungary is such, that several acts of horror have been committed. A workman at Pesth, being no longer able to provide for his numerous family, walked with two of his children to the banks of the Danube, and threw the youngest into the stream; but his anguish at seeing it struggle for its life in the waters, impelled him to jump in to endeavour to save it. The child that was left on the bank uttered cries of distress, and said that he would not ask again for bread if they would but save his father. The man was saved, but the child he had thrown in was drowned.

The Great Western Railway has made a very good regulation in respect to passengers' luggage. In addition to the label showing the destination of the luggage, a ticket with the initial letter of the passenger's name is also pasted on it, and the luggage is sorted alphabetically, so that when a passenger goes to Paddington, supposing his name is Brown, he has only to go to a bin marked B, and find his luggage at once.

The Belgian papers contain a decree of King Leopold, dated the 13th instant, to the effect, by which dry provisions of all kinds, whether salted or smoked, are declared free of duty until next October 1. A charge of ten centimes per 1000 kilogrammes only will be imposed upon importations of this description for statistical purposes.

Letters from Leghorn, of the 8th instant, state that some riotous proceedings had taken place at Pisa, on the occasion of the visit of the Archduke D'Este, father of the Duke of Modena. A petard was exploded under the walls of the Palace, breaking windows, and the whole military force of the place was put in requisition to keep the people in awe. The ringleaders had not been detected.

It appears by the accounts from Constantinople to the 27th ult., that the dispute between the Greek and Turkish Governments has not yet been arranged, and that it is probable it will not be terminated without the intervention of the Ambassadors of the European Powers. The French Ambassador at Athens encouraged the King of Greece not to yield to the just demands of the Sultan. One of the letters announces that a conspiracy had just been discovered, in which Hafiz Pacha, lately Minister of Justice, and a great many influential Pashas, were compromised. Numerous arrests had been made, but no particulars had transpired. Great excitement pervaded all classes.

A letter from Hamburg states that, on the 6th inst., there arrived in that town the first train on the Hamburg to Hanover Railway, coming from the latter city. The train contained a number of high functionaries and persons of distinction. The line will not, however, it is said, be opened to the public before May 14.

The Overland India Mail by way of France, will positively be despatched on the evening of the 24th inst., a circumstance which should be noticed, as otherwise many persons might delay their correspondence under the idea that the general fast having been appointed for that day, a detention would take place until the 25th.

On Thursday morning, one of the Hastings fishing luggers enclosed so large a quantity of mackerel, near Devonport, that in order to prevent the nets being dragged away, the crew were obliged to have the assistance of another boat, the nets of which were placed so as to surround the others, and by this means the two strings succeeded in securing upwards of 40,000 mackerel, besides a large number which escaped prior to the assistance of the second boat. The fish realized about £200.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces that the northern powers have just addressed to the various Governments in Italy a collective note, calling on them to exercise a more active surveillance over the press, as for some time past the Italian journals have been putting forth doctrines calculated to undermine social order.

The *Munich Gazette* of the 8th states that the King of Bavaria had appeared on the previous day at the theatre, and was received with loud acclamations from the whole audience. His Majesty was agreeably surprised and warmly affected by these tokens. The King has ordered the discharge of all the persons who were imprisoned for participating in the disturbances on the late change of Ministers.

A letter from Nice states that great agitation prevails amongst the peasantry of Lombardy, owing to the dearth of provisions, and that disturbances were apprehended. Two regiments had arrived in the neighbourhood of Milan, and others were on their march.

A Vienna journal states the total amount of the expenditure already incurred by the Austrian Government for railroads at 50 millions of florins (125 millions of francs). The sum apportioned for 1847 is 10 millions of florins.

A letter from Cairo, of the 16th ult., states that the corn crops of Egypt for the present year are of the most promising appearance. In some parts of Lower Egypt the ear is beginning to form, and the harvest will be got in by the end of the next month.

A settler at Darling Downs, Australia, has sent a letter to *The Times*, in which he gives a flourishing account of that colony. The writer says:—"Labour is very scarce here, and it is hard to get a man at any price. Any common fellow now wants 12s. a week for shepherding, and every man here has a hut provided for him to live in, of course rent free, and abundance to eat, the general allowance for each person being 12lb. of meat, 8lb. of flour, 2lb. of sugar, and 4lb. of tea per week. I wish they would send out some hundreds of the poor people of England. We could give employment in this district alone to 400 or 500 people at wages from £18 to £24 per annum, and rations of meat as above."

Letters from the seat of war in Circassia mention a dreadful massacre by the Circassians of 5000 men, women, and children, of the Achenes, who had treacherously betrayed the former people to Russia.

The result of the state of the vote on the Sabbath trains question in Scotland, was a majority of 182 in favour of the resolution of the directors to discontinue Sunday trains.

The auxiliary screw steamer, the *Sarah Sands*, arrived at Liverpool, on Wednesday, in 21 days from New York, which is considered a good passage, particularly as the vessel met with several casualties on her return.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that a Jew merchant has been at his own expense into England to search for the forgers of notes for ten florins of the Austrian Bank. He succeeded in discovering the forgers at Rochester, and having them arrested. On his return to Vienna, he asked as a recompense for letters of tolerance, which confer valuable privileges upon the Jews in the Austrian monarchy.

The *Moniteur Algérien*, of the 10th, announces that Marshal Bugeaud, who had been for some time indisposed with a cold, had become so ill, in consequence of being exposed to rain and snow during his journey to Aumale, that, on his return to Algiers, he was compelled to take to his bed. The *Moniteur* adds, that his illness is not of an alarming character, but that it will delay his departure for France.

Repeated trials of the atmospheric system, on the South Devon Railway, between Exeter and Turf, have been made during the past week, and with invariably success.

During the week ending the 14th instant there were 799 passengers to Boulogne, and 257 to Calais. The account of the corresponding week last year gives 334 passengers to Boulogne and 250 to Calais.

A very curious fossil was last week discovered in a solid bed of dark sandstone, at the base of the cliffs between Lacombe and Shanklin, (Isle of Wight). It consists of the trunk of a cherry-tree, and two limbs or branches, the bark on which is well preserved. The trunk measured 24 inches in circumference, and four feet in length.



LOLA MONTEZ.

LOLA MONTEZ.

The character of the Spanish dancer, whose *pas* and *poses* have been more than a match for a Ministry, upheld by all the influence of the Jesuits, is better known than her history. As she has enough of literary ability to be a prominent correspondent of the *Times*, and as her recent feats have given her a political importance, she will doubtless favour the world with her memoirs; but till she does, the only things that can be gathered concerning her, are a few particulars floating on the surface of conversation and rumour. She is said to be a daughter of Montez, the celebrated Torero of Spain, the Prince of Bullfighters, the Master in the school of Tauromachia; but he denies the impeachment. Again, there is a whisper of her having British, or at least Hibernian, blood in her veins. Perhaps both suspicions are true, her extreme combativeness seeming to confirm them. One thing alone is certain, that she is very beautiful, has much talent, joined with a violent and most ungovernable temper. Wherever she appears, she is in the midst of an *imbroglio*. Managers, Gendarmes, Ministers, and Monarchs, all succumb to her: pride, obstinacy, passion, talent, and beauty, make her one of those women who are just what they please to be. Lola has chosen to be a Countess, and she is one. She danced once or twice in London, and in former reigns might have shaken a Cabinet here—but she was an age too late. At Paris, she only got into a desperate quarrel with the Manager of the Opera, because she insisted on dancing without certain portions of costume that are *de rigueur*: even the stage has its laws. At the Porte St. Martin, she danced twice—on the first occasion beating one nymph of the Ballet; on the second, attempting to stab another with a dagger, which, in the Spanish fashion, she always carries about her.

A French authority describes her form as perfection. She has the small foot of the Andalusian, the hand of a Duchess, a profusion of black hair, features of exquisite delicacy, and eyes of fascination, being at once soft and terrible, the orbs that are either veiled with tears, or launching lightning and poniards!

Is there any wonder in what has happened at Munich? It is a scandal, of course; but the Court of Bavaria was never remarkable for its morality; and the Ministers who now weep over the King's infatuation, never did so till, by some means yet unknown, the Mistress of the hour urged him to carry his disposition to liberal measures into action.

In Charles the Second's time, the mob of London cheered the "Protestant"

Sultana, to express their hate of the French one. At Munich, the King has grown quite popular since Lola inspired him with boldness enough to dismiss his Jesuit Ministry. In her letter to the *Times*, Lola thus explains some recent events in that city:—

"I had not been here a week before I discovered that there was a plot existing in the town to get me out of it, and that the party was the Jesuit party. Of course you are aware that Bavaria has long been their stronghold, and Munich their head-quarters. This naturally to a person brought up and instructed from her earliest youth to detest this party (I think you will say justly), irritated me not a little.

"When they saw that I was not likely to leave them, they commenced on another tack, and tried what bribery would do, and actually offered me 50,000*l.* yearly if I would quit Bavaria and promise never to return. This, as you may imagine, opened my eyes; and, as I indignantly refused their offer, they have since then not left a stone unturned to get rid of me, and have never for an instant ceased persecuting me. I may mention as one instance that within this last week, a Jesuit professor of philosophy, in the University here, of the name of Lassault, was removed from his professorship, upon which the party paid and hired a mob to insult me, and break the windows of my house, and also to attack the Palace; but, thanks to the better feeling of the other party, and the devotedness of the soldiers to his Majesty and his authority, this plot likewise failed."

BURNING OF THE CARLSRUHE THEATRE.

In our Journal of last week, we detailed this lamentable catastrophe. We now annex a Sketch of the Theatre: it was attached to the Ducal Palace, and was open three times a week. The building was plain in its exterior, but was well fitted up within. The central lower range of building in the Sketch consisted of the Painting-Rooms; the entrance to the Vestibule or Hall of the Theatre being midway in the range. To the right and left is the conservatory and the orangery. In front is a path and roadway, and in the immediate foreground is a shrubbery and grove of trees, leading to the Palace.



BURNING OF THE CARLSRUHE THEATRE.

RELICS OF BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

At the last meeting of the Architectural College of the Freemasons of the Church, Messrs. Arding and Son presented a Norman pellet moulding, and a



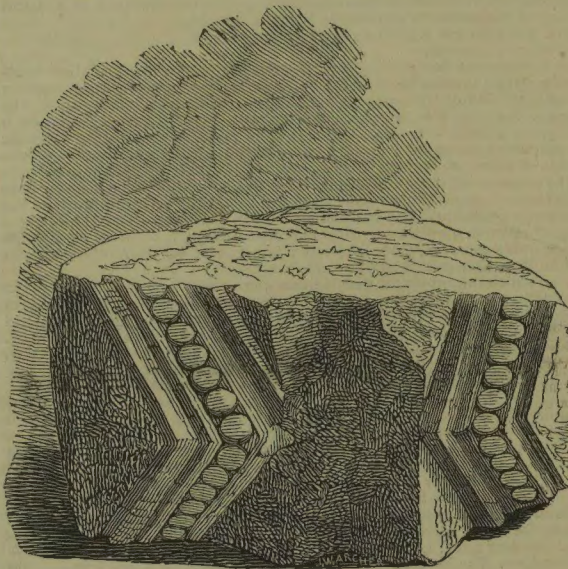
CHERUB'S HEAD, FROM BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

cherub's head, both, during last week, dug out of the foundations of some buildings adjoining Bridewell Hospital.

The ancient Palace of Bridewell was founded upon the remains of a building, supposed to be Roman; and inhabited by the Kings of England previous to the Conquest. It afterwards became a residence of Henry VIII., and was converted by Edward VI., at the entreaty of Bishop Ridley, into a House of Correction for vagabonds. Of the objects here represented, the architectural fragment is, apparently, a relic of the time of Henry I., who gave stone towards the re-edification of the building. The Head refers to a later period.

Bridewell is a name frequently given to Houses of Correction, from the Hospital in Blackfriars—the first place of confinement in which penitentiary amendment was a leading object—being situate near St. Bride's Well, one of the ancient holy wells of London. The boys of Bridewell were originally distinguished by a particular dress, and were in the habit of attending fires with an engine belonging to the Hospital. In 1755, a report was made to the Governors respecting the unruly conduct of the Bridewell boys: their turbulence in the streets having become a great annoyance to peaceable citizens. From the time their peculiar costume was laid aside, their general conduct underwent an improvement.

At the meeting whereat the above relics were exhibited, the principal paper read, which, from the nature of its subject, proved of great interest to a crowded



NORMAN PELLET MOULDING, FROM BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL.

audience, was entitled "A Discourse on the Architectural Remains of Ancient London." It was delivered by the Recorder of the College, Mr. J. W. Archer: it embraced the localities of the Tower, with some dissertation on the Wall of London, and the question of a Roman edifice having occupied some part of the Tower enclosure; some description of the subterranean Chapel of St. Michael, at Aldgate, with a suggestion for its restoration; a notice of the Fishmongers' Almshouses or Hospital of St. Peter, in Southwark, about to be demolished; an account of some of the old signs and street monuments still existing; a notice of Temple-bar and the old Bulk Shop, lately adjoining; fragments of the Savoy Palace and of Southampton House; and a notice of the monastic custom of St. Giles's Bowl.

This Institution, although founded in 1842, never came into actual operation until 1845, since which it has gradually increased in efficiency, and in the number of its members; it now has among them Professor Cockerell, R.A.; J. D. Papworth, Esq.; Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A., &c.

LINES, WRITTEN ON THE GENERAL FAST

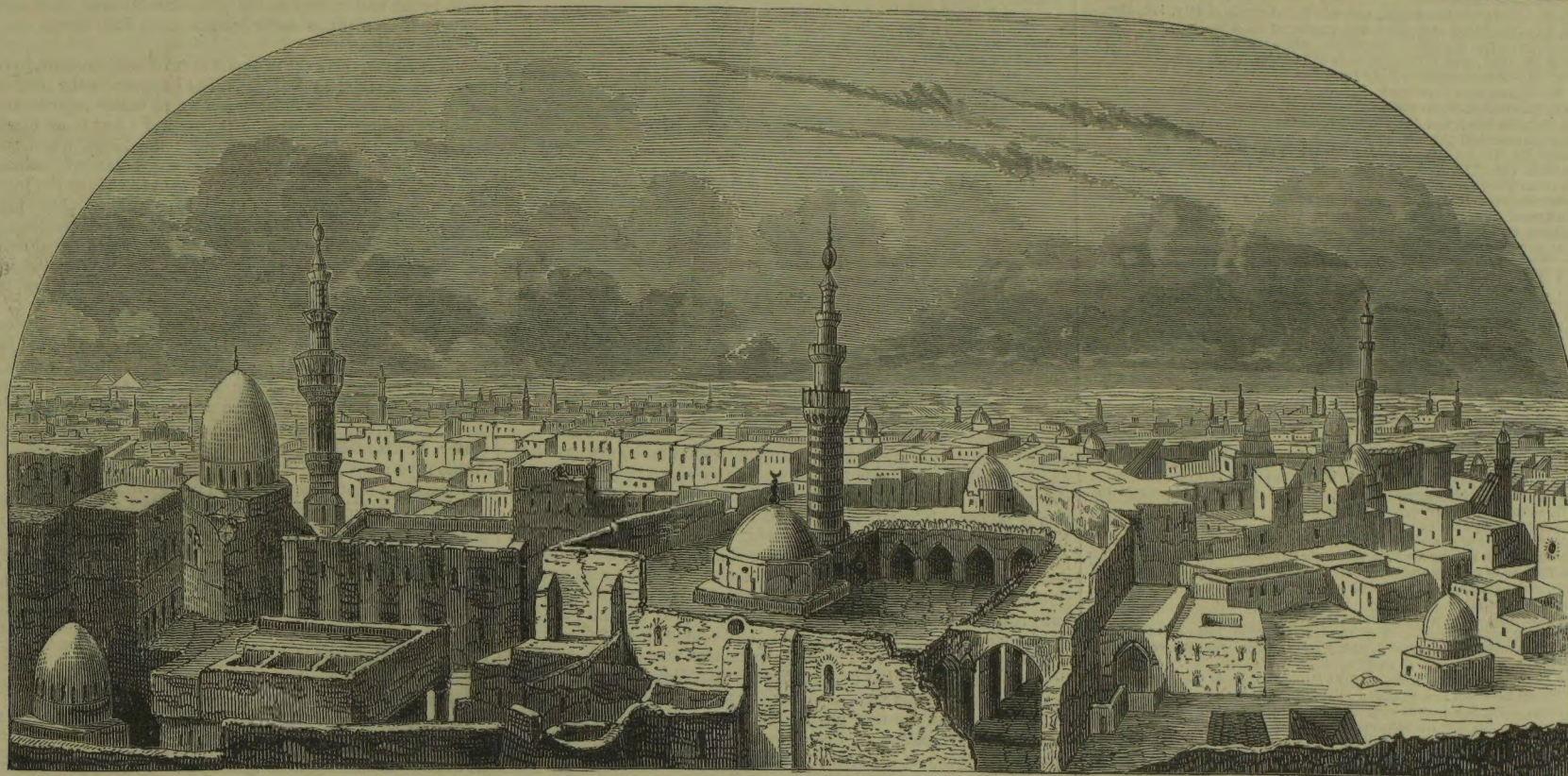
ORDERED BY HER MAJESTY TO BE KEPT MARCH 24TH, 1847, ON OCCASION OF THE FAMINE WITH WHICH IT HAS PLEASED GOD TO VISIT THESE COUNTREIES.

In Holy Writ there is heard a warning voice, And they who list it well, Will find a golden spell, To guide their path and aid their souls rejoice.	O'er contrite souls that pray to be forgiven. When sorrow doth o'ertake He bids us pause, Observe—and then forsake Our sorrow's cause.
In Prosperity's light To joy is good, But in Sorrow's night Wear ye the hood.	And now upon thy once most favoured land, O Britain timely see, In dearth and misery, The inflictions of His chastening heavy hand.
There are who deem it worse than weak and vain To let a brother's eye, Read the heart's mystery, And scan its joy, or sorrow, pleasure, pain.	Go, lift thy voice and weep, Let all lament The ills that o'er thee sweep, And each repent.
Alas! that self and pride, Some breasts should steel, Till we have learned to hide Both woe and weal!	Now with clean hands and humble fervent zeal, Priests of the Holy One, Before His awful Throne In intercession supplication kneel, It may be He will turn His wrath away, Who never yet did spurn Sinners that pray.
But 'tis by no means thus with all; for still, Some gentler hearts attend The law that bids us lend True love to fallen men, in deed and will.	Then let us keep our sad and solemn fast, And search our breasts within, For every riling sin, And every sin and error of the past. The hand of love to all Whilst we extend, O Father hear our call, And succour send!
And should our fellow-man Refuse to hear, Vainly we never can Address God's ear.	G. E. ALSTON.
High as the boundless arch of glorious Heaven Above this earth ascends, So far His love extends	

* Ecclesiastes, VII. v. 14.

THE LATE MR. CRIPPS.—The late Member for Cirencester, Joseph Cripps, Esq., banker, Gloucester, has bequeathed to his twelve children specific pecuniary legacies to the amount of upwards of £80,000, and the residue amongst five of them. He directed that his freeholds should be sold, and added to his personality, which was valued at £40,000. His eldest son takes nearly a fourth of the property.





MR. BURFORD'S NEW PANORAMA OF CAIRO.

PANORAMA OF CAIRO.

MR. BURFORD has just opened, in the larger circle of his establishment at Leicester-square, a very finely painted panoramic view of the City of Cairo, and the surrounding country. The picture has some peculiar artistic advantages: it has been painted from drawings made for the purpose by Mr. David Roberts, R.A., during his late journey in the East; and the costumes of the various figures have been principally taken from a collection of dresses in the possession of that gentleman. From such sources Mr. Burford, assisted by Mr. H. C. Selous, has produced a picture of superior pretensions as a work of art. The architectural drawing is minute yet picturesque, as might be expected from the exhibition of the results of Mr. Roberts's tour, a few years since—one of the most beautiful sets of drawings ever executed. By the vigour of Mr. Roberts's pencil, the large assemblage of buildings has been admirably relieved of monotonous character; at the same time that the minarets of the several mosques present some fine specimens of eastern architecture, as they rise from the mass of flat-roofed houses, against the bright blue sky; the whole surrounded by luxuriant groves and gardens, some of the trees and plants of which are new to the eyes of Europeans.

The Panorama has been taken from a mound nearly 150 feet high, commanding a complete view of the city and suburbs, and of the surrounding country to a vast extent. Immediately in front of the spectator, westward, lies the city, scarcely traceable in its plan, from the overhanging houses obscuring the narrow streets; but, as we have already intimated, hundreds of proudly swelling domes and slender minarets, rich in ornament, break the flat outline of the house roofs. Beyond the city, to the left, lies Old Cairo, and the richly wooded island of Rhoda; to the right, the port of Boulak, and the palaces and groves of Shoobra. The eye then rests on the Nile, flowing between its verdant banks; and thence to the horizon extends the great Lybian desert, in some parts bounded by the mountains of Lybia and Upper Egypt; the low line from south to west, broken by the majestic pyramids of Dachoor, Sakkarah, and Geezeh. Northward extend the fertile Delta and Goshen; to the east is a very city of magnificent tombs of the Memlook Caliphs, mosques, minarets, and sepulchres, with golden sand of the Desert stretching to Suez. To the right, the immense citadel frowns from its rocky crest; and the circle is completed by the fine back-ground of the black Mokkattam mountains.

We have engraved a portion of the Panorama, showing some of the principal features of the city—viz., the minarets and domes of three of the most important mosques, in the foreground; with the Pyramids, Old Cairo, the town of Geezeh, and the Lybian mountains in the far-off distance.

Cairo is comparatively a modern city (tenth century). It was the emporium of at least two quarters of the globe so late as the fifteenth century; but the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, and the reduction of Egypt by the Ottomans, transferred to other states the trade it had so long monopolised. Nevertheless, the advantages of its geographical position, and the extreme fertility of the soil, have enabled Cairo to regain much of its commerce, by becoming the point of contact between Europe and Asia.

"The immense importance of the overland passage through Cairo, established mainly by the energy of Lieutenant Waghorn, is sufficiently obvious, in the rapid communication with our Eastern possessions. The effects of this intercourse are also very visible in the city, in the changes that have taken place during the last few years in the manners and customs of the inhabitants, especially in their treatment of foreigners. Order and security of property have been established, the laws have been more equitably administered, manufactories of all kinds have risen, and more useful institutions have been called into existence by the Pasha, than by any other Sovereign of Egypt, or, perhaps, of the whole world. A system of education and schools has also been formed, of which not the slightest conception existed in the East. In Cairo and its immediate vicinity, there are no less than ninety-five public schools, where at least 11,000 children and young persons are educated, and the greater proportion fed, lodged, and even paid by the Pacha; from amongst whom are selected the pupils for the military, naval, and medical colleges."

Cairo is a city of curiosities: it has nearly 400 mosques, some of them floridly decorated; and a few of the minarets resemble finely chased candelabra, or carvings in ivory. There are many handsome baths, well-stocked bazaars, vast inns; and coffee-houses, crowded with story-tellers, and listeners, and jugglers. The houses are of stone, bricks, or clay, have terraced roofs, but no chimneys. The fronts are painted in stripes of red, green, &c.; and the narrow, crooked streets are mostly crowded with a motley throng of Turks, Copts, Armenians, Arabs, Franks, and Jews, in every variety of costume and completely embodying some of the vivid descriptions of the Arabian Nights.

The improved means of transit have made "A Journey from Cornhill to Cairo" (as Titmarsh phrases it) a very pleasurable affair in this age of locomotive facility. The traveller lands at Alexandria, sends his luggage on by camels to the point on the Mahmoudie Canal, about three miles off, where the track-boats for Atfeh are stationed. Thither he proceeds himself on foot, on horse-back, on donkey, or in a carriage, visiting Cleopatra's Needle, and Pompey's Pillar in his way; and, on arriving at the banks of the canal, near Moharem Bey's Palace, he finds track-boats, in one of which, and a Nile steamer, he proceeds to Cairo, in about twenty-four hours.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM CLOWES.—The stock-in-trade and personal property of this eminent printer has been valued at £90,000. With the exception of a few bequests, viz., to his executors, and to his friend and old assistant, Mr. D. Phipps, and to his servants, he disposes of the whole of his property amongst his eight children in certain proportions, and the residue equally amongst them.

THE COINAGE.—The Lords of the Privy Council held a meeting on Tuesday, when a Jury of Goldsmiths were sworn and were charged by the Lord Chancellor to make the assay of the coins deposited as specimens from the different coinages in the Pix of the Royal Mint, between the 13th February, 1845, and the 13th July, 1846, in order to ascertain whether they were of the requisite fineness and weight, according to the standard of the currency. The monies had been coined and delivered by the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart., the then Master and Worker. The Jury having received a portion of the ancient trial plate, retired to make the assay of the coins set apart and kept in the Pix. The official account stated that, during the period above named, there had been coined (pursuant to Mint indenture, dated Feb. 6, 1817) after the rate of 46 29-40 sovereigns to the pound weight troy, of the standard of 22 carats of fine gold and 2 carats of alloy, 153,617lbs. 4oz. 2dwt. 14g. troy of gold; that the sovereigns put into the Pix amounted to 8849; the half-sovereigns, to 1393. Total value of the gold coinage, £7,177,770 8s. The silver monies coined during the same period, after the rate of 66 shillings to the pound weight troy, of the standard of 11oz. 2dwts. fine silver, and 18dwts. of alloy, 286,980lbs. troy of silver. Crowns put into the Pix, 324; half-crowns, 1836; shillings, 1591; sixpences, 729; groats, 115; Maundy and Colonial monies, 110. Total value of silver coinage, £947,034.

NEW (INDEPENDENT) CHAPEL, AT MANCHESTER.

On Wednesday, the first stone of this handsome edifice for the accommodation of the Independents of Manchester, was laid with due ceremony, in Cavendish-street.

The Plan consists of a nave and side-aisles with transepts, and apse, or organ gallery, at the east end. The nave, nine feet in length, is divided from the aisles by five lofty arches, on clustered columns, supporting a clerestory of coupled lights under one arch, with side panels in each bay. The west front consists of a principal entrance, deeply recessed, with columns, and enriched with mouldings; a lofty window over, with a continued arcade across the entire

front, connecting the tower at the south-west angle with the general design. In the gable is a five light window, and a canopied niche, with octagonal pinnacle over, separating the north aisle from the nave. The tower is in four stages, flanked with bold buttresses in four offsets, and terminating with canopies under the corbel tables of the spire, which is broached. The upper stage of the tower is arched, and pierced for two lights. The total height of the tower and spire is 166 feet. The four canopied niches terminate the tabling of the broach, with three heights of storm-lights in the cardinal sides of the spire; and the storm-lights on the broach are coupled with crocketed canopies over, springing from side pinnacles resting on carved figures. A deeply-recessed porch, two stages in height, is formed between the buttresses of the south side of the tower: in the gable and above is an enriched three-light window under one arch. The aisles are flanked with boldly-projecting buttresses, terminating in canopied heads above the moulded and enriched parapets. The windows are coupled under one arch with foliated circles in four cusps over. The transepts are arched with five arches, three pierced for lights; and all the arches are dog-toothed. In the several gables are coupled windows, under one arch, with side panels; and the angles are flanked with buttresses, crowned by octagonal pierced pinnacles. The east end of the Chapel is lighted by a large wheel window, in ten lights, over the organ gallery. The roofs are open, carried by curved brackets, springing from enriched corbels; and an ornamental screen terminates the east end.

The building is calculated to seat from 1400 to 1500 people.

The style is the Early Transition to Decorated; and the whole of the work will be externally executed in stone.

The first stone of the edifice was laid by Mr. Alderman Kershaw, on Wednesday, at twelve o'clock, in the presence of a large and attentive auditory.

After singing, the Rev. James Griffin engaged in prayer. The Rev. Dr. Halley then stepped forward, and, presenting a handsome silver trowel, referred to Mr. Kershaw's munificent contributions towards the erection, and his untiring exertions in the promotion of the object.

Mr. Alderman Kershaw, after spreading the mortar, and adjusting the stone, with the plummet and mallet, pronounced it to be "all right;" and then, mounting on the top, said that the edifice, when reared, would be a monument of the religious freedom of this country; and the services therein would be one means of the perpetuity of Congregational principles.

The Rev. Dr. Vaughan, in an eloquent speech, congratulated the Rev. Dr. Halley and the congregation on the contemplated erection; and, after prayer by the Rev. James Gwyther, the assemblage separated.



NEW (INDEPENDENT) CHAPEL, CAVENDISH-STREET, MANCHESTER.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 21.—Fifth Sunday in Lent.—St. Benedict—Vernal Equinox—Spring Quarter commences.
 MONDAY, 22.—The Sun rises due E., and sets W. Length of Day, 12h. 13m.
 TUESDAY, 23.—The Moon enters her first quarter at 5h. 41m., p.m.
 WEDNESDAY, 24.—The day has increased 4h. 39m. since the Shortest Day—Day breaks at 3h. 59m., a.m.; Twilight ends at 8h. 14m., p.m.
 THURSDAY, 25.—Annunciation—Lady Day.
 FRIDAY, 26.—Cambridge Term ends.
 SATURDAY, 27.—Oxford Term ends.
 On March 21st, the Moon and Jupiter will be near together. During the week, no particular astronomical phenomena will take place, except that of an occultation of a star of the fifth magnitude on the 22nd, and another of the fifth magnitude on the 24th. (See "Illustrated London Almanack.") Next week, an Eclipse of the Moon takes place; and we beg to say, in answer to the many letters we have received relative to it, since the beginning of the year, that the times stated in the "Illustrated London Almanack," of its successive phases, are correct, although about twenty minutes later than they are in the Almanacks referred to by our Correspondents.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 27.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 0	5 20	5 45	6 6	6 30	6 55	7 20

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Rosa."—There was a General Fast on account of the Cholera, just fifteen years since, on March 21, 1832.
 "A Reader."—Liverpool, is thanked for the Sketches.
 "Numismatist."—The Coins of which impressions have been received are—1 and 2 of Alexander the Great; 3 of Rhodes; 4 of Cos; 5 of Hestica, in Euboea. Stephen, King of England, only coined Pennies. Send a wax impression to Mr. Webster, 17, Great Russell-street, Covent Garden.
 "Z."—We do not interfere in disputes at Cards.
 "R. L."—Islington, must be mistaken: perhaps, he will state the No.
 "E. S."—Abertham, can recover the Debt, under the circumstances stated.
 "E. D. L."—The best of recently-published Works on Canada is that by Sir Richard Bonnycastle, which contains much valuable information for Emigrants: the book is, however, somewhat costly.
 "B. Y."—Southampton.—Apply to an Army Agent.
 "F. S."—Edinburgh, will find in No. 89 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS an Engraving of the Facade of the New British Museum, from Sir Robert Smirke's design. It is grand, but severe, in style.
 "A Constant Reader."—See "A Manual of Oil-Painting," to be published on the 31st inst. There have been several works published under the other title named.
 "J. J."—Clapham.—The boy must be very difficult to "settle."
 "A Subscriber from No. 1," Gainsborough, will find the colours of Mulready's "Choosing the Wedding Gown," at Page 54, No. 247, of our Journal.
 "Inquisitor."—See the article on Public Education, in the present Number. The Duke of Enghien was born in 1772, and was the son of the Duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the Prince of Condé, being a lateral branch of the then-reigning family of France.
 "B."—We do not see how the giving up of interest can invalidate a claim for the principal; although it may favour the assumption that the latter has been "paid off."
 "H. H."—Walsall.—Received.
 "J. W. P."—Rusholme, will find an excellent Memoir of the second Earl of Orrey, (to whom our Correspondent probably refers), in the "Penny Cyclopædia," under "Boyle, Charles."
 "H. D. G."—We shall be glad to learn more of the proceedings before we can take upon ourselves to recommend the measure.
 "M."—We regret that we have not room for the Lines.
 "M. G."—If the Sketches be forwarded, we will decide at once.
 "A Novice."—Richardson's English Dictionary; a work of sound research.
 "W."—Pershore.—We do not recommend the method referred to; though it would, doubtless, answer the purpose.
 "M. L."—is recommended to read Kitto on "the Lost Senses," in Knight's Shilling Volumes.
 "J. B. C."—can recover to the amount insured, without reference to the proportion it bears to the entire value of the property.
 "K. G."—Brighton.—The Wills of deceased persons may be inspected at the Probogative Will Office, Doctors' Commons, open from 9 to 3, except on Sundays and holidays.
 "R. T."—Windsor.—The amount of the Civil List, for the past year, was £393,051 4s. 8d.
 "A. M. C."—Birmingham, under the circumstances, had better adhere to the System.
 "R. J. A."—The impressions of Monumental Brasses are technically termed "Rubbings."
 "A Constant Subscriber" will, perhaps, favour us with a Sketch of the old Building about to be demolished at Marlborough.
 "An Old Exhibitor at the Royal Academy" is assured that we shall not relax in our Illustrations of the Art-Exhibitions of the Season. We shall commence within a month.
 "I. J."—Kingsland.—Declined.
 "A Correspondent," Eton College.—The Montem will not be repeated. A Series of Illustrations of the last celebration of this Festival, (in 1844), will be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, No. 109. The Statue of George III. at the end of the Long Walk, in Windsor Great Park, is by Westmacott.
 "R. G. L."—Lakenham.—Apply to Mr. Landells, Engraver, 14, Holford-square, Pentonville. The Population Question was replied to in our last.
 "A Subscriber" is thanked; but we have not room for the Cornish Church. The word is "Sonambula."
 "A Poor Country Subscriber."—Probably, a Jeweller.
 "Senex" is thanked for his note, though we have not room to print it. Our Correspondent recommends for the Relief of the Irish Poor, the exportation of Goats to Ireland; the return of the Gentry, to "dwell in the land;" and fears that the English poor, as well as manufacturers, will be the sufferers from the present really needful expenditure on Ireland.
 "A Constant Subscriber."—We cannot explain the non-engagement of Fornasari.
 "Lemmel."—Probably, next week.
 "J. W."—New York, is thanked; but we cannot spare room.
 "Polka."—The dimensions of Almack's Grand Ball-room are about 100 ft. by 40 ft. The greatest number of persons ever present here, upon one occasion, is stated at 1700.
 "A Subscriber" should read the Royal Proclamation for the Fast to be observed on Wednesday next.
 "Ex."—who is intending to publish, should address his inquiry to the Editors of the Periodicals to which he wishes to contribute.
 "T. W."—who is anxious to purchase a copy of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," may hear of one by addressing "J. G." Post-office, Macclesfield, near Chippenham.
 "A Constant Subscriber," Leves.—We believe the "Peninsular Medals" to be in progress.
 "R. W. M."—Ramsgate, who has an Income of £150 per annum, is liable to the Income-Tax.
 "A. C." and "R. D."—Newcastle, are recommended to consult the last annotated edition of "Rob Roy."
 "A Student of History."—Crouse's "History of France," in the "Cabinet Cyclopædia," is an accredited work.
 "Snob," Edinburgh.—See "Parlour Magic," for Sympathetic Inks, et id genus omne.
 "B. P."—We cannot give the names of the authors of the three Novels published anonymously.
 "Ruth Pinch" may obtain both the works in question.
 "H. M. H." recommends that, to prevent mistakes in administering medicine, all embrocations should be put into green bottles, and draughts into white ones.
 "W. B."—Midhurst.—It is usual for a Congregation to turn to the Eastern portion of a Church, while they recite the Apostles' Creed, (though there is no direction given in our Church to that effect); but, there is a Canon (18th of 1604), ordering reverence to be made at the name of Jesus, as is generally done at this part of the Service, whenever it occurs during Public Worship. (See Philip ii., 10.)
 "A Gloucester Subscriber."—The Carlton Club House is situated at about the middle of the south side of Pall Mall. We do not remember the Club to have been located in Waterloo-place.
 "B. B."—The cost of Rubbings of ancient Monumental Brasses varies from 3s. or 4s. upwards.
 "M. C."—Ashburton.—The Post-office reply is from the accredited party.
 "A Constant Reader," Ipswich.—The Camden Society has been established about seven years: it was named after the great "nourrice of antiquities—Camden." Mr. Disraeli has written "The Young Duke."
 "Lancastrian."—Apply to Mr. Andruves, 17, Old Compton-street, Soho.
 "A Governness" is recommended to apply to a respectable Broker.
 "L. N. H."—Colchester.—The published List of Foreign Consuls does not include one for Mecklenburg Strélitz.
 "Helen."—An Old Subscriber, Exeter, and "M. L." had better consult a Solicitor.
 "Sam Sheaf."—"Felix on the Bat." Address to the Secretary of the Club, Lord's Ground.
 "Y. Z." should consult a work on the Legal Point, just published by Saunders and Benning.
 "A."—Pimlico.—The red hand is the badge of a Baronetcy.
 "An Old Subscriber," City.—The speculation is a combination, chiefly of foreigners, against English enterprise.
 "Civis Lock," Chertsey, should consult the Municipal Corporations Act.
 "H. B."—Liverpool.—The first lady and gentleman named.
 "H. C."—Consult "The Stammerer's Hand-book."
 "W. S." is thanked for his letter; but we cannot print it.
 "Y."—For the residences of the English Bishops, see the "Court Guide."
 "R. B."—Next week.
 "Philo-Phono" is thanked; but we have not room.
 "Louisa S."—"Ravizotti's Italian Grammar," price 3s.
 "O."—The party should apply to the Hackney Carriage Office, Somerset House. The tonnage of the Sidon steamer is 1328. The spoiled Postage Stamps are useless.
 "Blackburn."—Darley's "Familiar Astronomy."

"S. J. G."—The transactions would, we believe, be a Partnership.
 "A. M. Y."—The Farmer's Series of the "Library of Useful Knowledge."
 "An Amateur Turner."—Chirk.—The price of the "Hand-book of Turning" is 7s. 6d.
 "J. C. H."—Chatham.—Received.
 "A Knitter."—In a week or two.
 "F. B."—St. James's.—Lord Cottenham was born 29th April, 1781; Earl Stanhope, 1th Dec., 1781; the Earl of Gainsborough, 2nd Oct., 1781; Lord Scarsdale, 3rd Jan., 1781; Sir John Hope, Bart., of Craighall, 13th April, 1781; and Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., 30th Jan., 1781.
 "A Correspondent," Chifton, near Bristol.—No son is entitled to bear his mother's crest, or adopt her surname, unless authorised by special grant.
 "Kentigern."—We will make enquiry.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1847.

THE debates on Ireland continue; and continue, also, to present their usual characteristics; they are political and social Jeremiahs, and the journals that publish them bear no small resemblance to the prophet's scroll "written within and without with lamentations, mourning, and weep."

The debate of Monday was another sad repetition of facts that all knew before; of propositions made with a full knowledge that they cannot be adopted; of reproaches now useless, since they amend nothing; and, perhaps, of repentance that comes too late, and is not the less keenly felt because it is not avowed. But in the midst of the tumult, it is easy to perceive the direction legislation is taking. The whole force and influence of public opinion in England is compelling the landlords, or it is better to say the property of Ireland, to receive a Poor Law. It is two centuries and a half behind England in its enactment, and, even now, is resisted with all the power that property has of defending itself; but resistance is useless. It is no credit to the wisdom or forethought of statesmen that the obvious expedient was not adopted long ago. The same necessity was always hanging over us. Ireland, in the best of times, was always on the brink of the abyss; but the former visitations were partial, and but little regarded, and we are now paying the penalty of our apathy. The first passing symptoms of the disease were neglected, and we are now in the agony of the crisis, with no small danger of social dissolution.

The property of Ireland, through its representatives, resists the extension of a Poor Law as if it were quite a novel experiment in our social system; it exclaims against it, and cries out confiscation—paying meanwhile about five-pence in the pound on its rental by law, and, where there is no compulsion, giving little or nothing. Mr. Labouchere openly stated on Monday evening that the classes who had most failed in their duty at the present juncture, were precisely those who were best able to discharge it. Another Member, Major Layard, stated that, in the city of Dublin, the houses that did not contribute to the Mendicity Fund (a kind of voluntary Poor-Rate), were very often those of the richest. The tales of ejectments, clearings, and all the long list of legal but heartless practices that reach England from the other side of the Channel, have hardened Englishmen against those who have for centuries held the fate of Ireland in their hands. The plain fact is before us, too dreadfully evident to be overlooked: with the possession of all things—almost exclusive possession of the property of the island—an absolute monopoly of political power, patronage, and place—the command of the Government, and, through that Government, the making of the laws—the dominant class in Ireland have reduced both England and Ireland to this. We cannot accept the plea that is so often alleged, that the famine is a special visitation of Providence. When effects can be clearly traced to causes, and human sufferings are brought down on us by our own misconduct, it is ourselves we should accuse, not the Creator. Never were there more frequent or more unmistakable warnings given to a blind and deaf generation than the rulers of this land have received of the social condition of the Sister Kingdom. Our present state is but a repetition, with an increase of intensity, of what has often been seen before—and disregarded. But the consequences did not fall so heavily on the Exchequer as at present: a season passed away; one famine was forgotten till another came. This one we cannot forget or neglect, for it threatens our own existence. So we begin, at last, to give Ireland the same laws as England; the 43rd of Elizabeth was passed under very similar circumstances; it was not dictated by charity or benevolence, for in the same age pauperism had been punished as a capital crime; and thousands of men, guilty only of want and its consequence, were hanged without the slightest scruple. But that did not effect the purpose, and at last a Poor Law was given as a measure of social safety; such it has ever since been, and such it will prove in Ireland; the greatest danger of its failure will be found in the disposition of those who will be called on to administer it; it is forced on them, and they are not likely to give it the full and fair trial it deserves.

THE Wellington Statue has again appeared above the surface in the not very smooth waters of public discussion. The Government, or at least the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, are still at variance with the Committee; and the unfortunate statue, having got on to the Arch, is left there, because a dispute exists as to who ought to be at the expense of taking it down again. The whole affair is unfortunate in itself; but, from the revelation it furnishes of the mode in which all things connected with the Fine Arts are dealt with among us, it may prove a useful lesson. A tithe of the practicality exhibited by the Committee of a Railway Company would save us from casting a colossal statue without knowing where it is to be placed; it would prevent all the cabals and intrigues that make our "testimonials" little better, in too many cases, than jobs, in which art and the person who is to be honoured are the lightest considerations. Those things render us the laughing-stock of Europe, and, among ourselves, "make the judicious grieve."

Whatever becomes of the Statue, the discredit of the proceedings cannot be got rid of. The last quarrels are as bad as the first. The Committee "conceives" that the Government is bound to take down the Statue; the Government "conceives" the very reverse; so the parties have evidently not come to a clear understanding with each other. There is a dissension, too, concerning the scaffold poles: all very petty and miserable indeed.

The very Statue seems to look down upon the world in scorn, with true military tact, holding its position by the disputes of those who are to dislodge it, in the full enjoyment of that advantage well known to every old campaigner—that "possession is nine points" in his favour.

The foreign intelligence of the week contains subject matter enough for reflection. The game of Civil War is being played out in most dilatory style in Portugal—it is whispered with loaded dice. France is troubled, like England, with dearth within her borders; so is Belgium: in Flanders, indeed, richly cultivated as the land is, the visitation seems to have fallen on the people more heavily than anywhere else, except Ireland. The scene that was witnessed at Brussels the other day, cannot have been exceeded during the middle ages—whose spirit still lingers, indeed, over the soil that bears such cities as Bruges and Ghent. The police of Brussels, alarmed at the influx of mendicants into the city, gathered them together in a body, and escorted them with soldiery out of the gates, to the number of twelve hundred, of every variety of

wretchedness. A dismal procession it must have been; the sight of so much destitution massed together was a lesson not to be lightly forgotten; it is added that the inhabitants distributed to them bread and money as the pale and tattered line moved feebly along. Fine pictures have been painted from scenes and events of far less pathos.

From Russia there are rumours of revolts of peasants, in which they have massacred their Lords. What happens in the interior of Russia is never clearly or fully known; vague reports are all that travel into the world beyond its frontiers; but these massacres are not rare in the History of Russia: the Serfs, when roused, are more like demons than men; and, being fanatically attached to the Czar, who has, by freeing them, sought to reduce the power of the Nobles, they are easily excited to fury against their proprietors; they have but to be told that their Lords are thwarting the good designs of their great father the Emperor, and they do all that can be imagined from the ferocity of men, as a class, oppressed and plundered, maddened with the threefold intoxication of brandy, fanaticism, and revenge.

At Rome, the work of improvement "goes bravely on." The disabilities of the Jews have been lessened; municipal institutions are being organised, and the laity are called in to take a share in the civil Government of the State, hitherto exclusively in the hands of the clergy. But one measure of Pope Pius might be with great advantage imitated by a Government with which we are better acquainted. The Correspondent of the *Daily News* at Rome says:—

He has called together at the Quirinal Palace a numerous assembly of the principal landowners of the Roman territory, and, in a vigorous allocution, plainly told them that he would no longer tolerate individual neglect in allowing so many broad acres to remain unproductive, and so many of his faithful peasantry to remain unemployed. He gave them notice that a vigilant eye would be kept on the management of the gigantic territorial districts confided to their care; denied that they might do as they liked with their own, while there existed hands unemployed and mouths unfed within the boundary of their estates; told them that if he found labourers in want of work on their properties, he would himself find occupation for them at the proprietors' expense; and finally, dismissed the astonished feudal lords with a new, but firm, impression that duties as well as rights formed part of their landed inheritance. What he said, he is the man to do.

He adds:—

To understand the full value of this bold step on the part of Pius IX., besides exhibiting him as seeking the support of the people alone, without reference to the suffrages of an effete aristocracy, it is necessary to know that five-sevenths of the whole population depend on agriculture, which forms the real resources of the kingdom.

The preponderance of agriculture in the social system of Ireland, the neglect of cultivation for the ensuing year, and the gloomy prospect it holds out, render this proceeding of the Roman Pontiff of more than a distant interest to us.

THE WEATHER.

The weather during the past week has been very remarkable, on account of the great difference of temperature during the week, and the very unusual degree of dryness in the atmosphere. In a postscript to my report of last week I mentioned that, on the morning of Thursday, March 11, the thermometer reading had been as low as 17°. It rose during the day to 37°; but it continued at this point a very short time, and fell to 29° before midnight: the average temperature of this day was only 27°, being about 14° below that of the season. Remarkable as this day was with respect to its low temperature, it was much more so on account of the dryness of the air. At times during the day the temperature of the dew-point was 18° below that of the air, the latter being at the time 28°; and, consequently, if at this time all the vapour then mixed with the atmosphere had been precipitated, it would have produced less than one inch in depth of water. The weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air was but little more than one grain; usually, at this season of the year, there are three or four grains in the same mass of air. The barometer reading at the time was high; and this circumstance, together with the unusual dryness, caused the weight of air to be unusually heavy. The weight of a cubic foot of it during this day was about 571 grains: at this season of the year its weight is generally from 530 to 550 grains. Altogether, the weather during this day was quite unprecedented, as far as my experience has extended; and I feel pretty certain that no evidence can be given of any day having been similar to it.

I may add, too, that the lowest reading of a thermometer placed on flax or grass, was 2°; that of one placed on long grass was 9°; and that of one on short grass was 14°; these three instruments were fully exposed to the sky. From these readings we learn that vegetation was subjected to a very low temperature, as well as to the loss of much moisture, through the exceeding dryness of the air; the difference of readings of the thermometer on flax from those on grass shows the amount of heat conducted from the ground, beneath the grass, to its surface, and to which loss of heat the roots of the plants were subjected, in consequence of not being covered by a non-conducting substance, as straw or flax; in the case of long grass this amounting to 7°, and in that of short to 12°. The day was, in appearance, fine, till night, when it became cloudy, and after midnight snow began to fall, and the air at this time received a due quantity of water. To the senses, this day was exceedingly painful, owing to the rapid evaporation of all moisture from the lips and skin. Friday was a fine day, and its average temperature was 38°. Saturday was a cloudy day, and its average temperature was 41°; and since then, the weather has been very fine, the sky having been nearly cloudless and bright, the nights have been very clear, the planets Jupiter, Venus, and Mercury shining with unusual brightness; the planet Mercury having been visible to the naked eye, each night, near to the planet Venus. The average temperature of Sunday was 41°; that of Monday was 49°; of Tuesday was 54°; of Wednesday was 53°; and of Thursday was 46°. The average temperature of Tuesday was higher than that of any day since 1846, Nov. 24. On Wednesday, the thermometer reading rose to 64°, being 47° higher than it was on the previous Thursday morning. The average temperature of March 11 was 27°, less than that of March 16th. The reading of a thermometer on grass rose to 80° both on Tuesday and on Wednesday. On Tuesday and Wednesday there was about three grains of water in a cubic foot of air, whose whole weight was about 530 grains.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings taken each day:—

Thursday, March 11,	the highest during the day was 37° deg., and the lowest was 17 deg.
Friday, March 12	47°
Saturday, March 13	47°
Sunday, March 14	50°
Monday, March 15	57°
Tuesday, March 16	59°
Wednesday, March 17	61°
Thursday, March 18	63°
Blackheath, Friday, March 19, 1847.	30°

J. G.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The Queen and Prince Albert, and the Royal children, left Osborne at 24 minutes before two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, crossed in the *Fairy* to Gosport, and proceeded to town by special train on the South-Western Railway. The august party arrived at Buckingham Palace 25 minutes before six o'clock.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE.—Viscount Ebrington, eldest son of the Earl of Fortescue, was last week married at Carne, Dorsetshire, to Miss Damer, eldest daughter of the Hon. Col. and Mrs. Dawson Damer.

HER MAJESTY'S PALACE IN THE ISLE OF WIGHT.—We hear that, by express command, her Majesty's estate, hitherto called Osborne House, is henceforth to be called Osborne; and Barton Manor Farm is in future to be termed Barton House.

PROPOSED MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—There is a talk of the Marquis of Salisbury following the example of Earl Howe, by entering the holy state of matrimony with a lady younger than his daughters.

DINNER PARTY AT LORD CAMPBELL'S.—Last Saturday Lord Campbell gave a dinner, at Stratheden House, to Lord John Russell, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Hardwicke, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville, Lord Stanley, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, Sir James Graham, General Fox, Mr. Lockhart, Mr. Twiss, and Mr. Danvers.

INTENDED VISIT OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT TO THE CONTINENT.—The Duchess of Kent is expected to leave England shortly after Easter for the Continent, proceeding first to Brussels, upon a visit to her brother the King of the Belgians, and thence to Germany, to pay a visit of two or three months' duration to her Royal Highness' relations at Saxe-Coburg and Saxe-Gotha, and in some other of the German States, previously to returning to England. It is stated that her Royal Highness will probably take Paris en route to this country from Germany, and will be the guest of Louis Philippe, at the Tuileries, during her short stay in the French capital.

THE FAST DAY.—The public should be aware that by the 1st and 2d George IV., cap. 78, all bills due and payable on Wednesday next, being a solemn Fast-day, become due and payable on Tuesday preceding; and in case of non-payment, may be noted and protested on such preceding day, and it is not necessary to give notice of dishonour thereof until the day after the Fast-day. The Act, however, does not extend to Scotland.

THE LATE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.—A hatchment, or escutcheon for the dead, has been placed on the pulpit of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields Church, and various parts of the edifice have been hung with black, in memory of the late Duke.

THE EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.—The fifth annual meeting of the Metropolitan Early Closing Association was held in Exeter Hall on Wednesday evening; the Marquis of Westminster in the chair. A numerous audience assembled. The Report stated, amongst other things, that a manifest improvement had taken place within the past year in the hours of closing shops generally, and that Assocations to promote the object had been formed in Liverpool, Manchester, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The House sat only about an hour to-day, and was occupied chiefly with petitions, none of which presented any feature of importance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—Mr. LIDDELL gave notice that, on Monday next, he should submit a motion on the subject of the present state of the Shipping and Navigation Laws.

THE POOR LAWS.—Mr. FERRAND gave notice that on an early day after Easter he should bring the provisions of the present Poor Laws under the consideration of the House.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—Mr. BENETT asked if the Government would consent to postpone the bill relating to agricultural statistics until after Easter. —Mr. M. GIBSON said, the bill would not be proceeded with until after the Easter holidays.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AT PORT MAHON.—Mr. BORTHWICK was desirous to put a question to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of an alleged arrangement between the Governments of France and Spain, by which a French military hospital and a store of coal are said to have been established in Port Mahon.—Lord PALMERSTON replied, that the Government had not received any information of an arrangement between the Spanish and French Governments on the subject.

THE POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

On the question that the House resolve itself into Committee on this bill, Mr. D. CALLAGHAN made an explanation of an accusation brought the other night against Mr. Courtney, a landed proprietor near Mallow, who was said to have refused to contribute to the relief fund, and to have kept no less than seventy dogs, while the people around him were starving. Mr. Courtney stated in a letter that he had twice contributed to the fund, that he had never kept more than twelve dogs, and that he had not had a dog for the last twelve months.

Lord J. RUSSELL noticed with great satisfaction the fact that noble and munificent subscriptions had been entered into in the United States for the relief of the distress in Ireland. (This intimation was received with great cheering.)

The House then went into Committee on the bill. The discussion in Committee continued during the night. Some amendments were proposed and debated upon, but no material point arose up to the adjournment, with the exception of an unsuccessful attempt on the part of Mr. SHAW to expunge the second clause, providing out-door relief.

LEAMINGTON GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE CHASES.—THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, h. f. Three miles.

Hon. R. N. Lawley's The Roarer, 12st (Sir E. Poore) 1
Mr. Buchanan's Matchless, 12st (Lord C. Russell) 2
Mr. D'Arcy's Culverthorpe, 12st 7lb (Captain Powell) 3

The following also ran:—Pullaway, 11st 12lb; Edmond, 12st; Tommy Tinkle, 12st; Lopez, 12st; and Major A., 12st.

Betting—2 to 1 agst Culverthorpe (taken freely), 7 to 1 agst The Roarer (taken). Won after an excellent race by a neck.

Sweepstakes of five sovs each, &c.

Mr. Little nd Carlow, 10st 12lb (Captain Little) 1
Hon. H. Forester nd Mortgage, 11st (Lord C. Brownlow) 2
The following also ran:—Captain Gambier's The Parson, 11st (4lb over); Capt. Forrest nd Rowland, 11st; Lieut. H. Johnstone nd Seven Stars, 11st; Captain Conolly's Liberty, 11st; and Lieut. Gordon's Queen of Hearts, 11st.

Betting.—5 to 2 agst Carlow (taken). Won by a length.

INQUEST ON THE LATE SIR WILLIAM CURTIS, BART.

Yesterday forenoon Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Nag's Head, New Cavendish-street, respecting the death of Sir W. Curtis.

George Leigh, butler to deceased, said he was present when Sir William died, about half-past seven on Tuesday evening. He had gone to the City in the morning, and walked home, arriving about a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes past six. About a quarter past seven, witness went up stairs with Mr. Freeman, surgeon, of Spring-gardens, and found Sir William sitting on the sofa, with his feet in warm water. He then appeared insensible, and Mr. Freeman bled him. Sir William died in about a quarter of an hour after. Understood that he was attacked with apoplexy. He had had one or two similar attacks previously; the last about three months ago, at Ramsgate. Witness had been informed by a medical man that the next attack Sir William had would be fatal.

Wm. Legg, under butler, said he let Sir William in when he came home. He then appeared in his usual health. He had intended to have gone to the opera, but countermanded the order with regard to dressing for that purpose. Shortly after, the bell rang, and on entering the drawing-room he found deceased on the sofa ill, and Lady Curtis near him. He at once sent for Mr. Freeman.

Mr. Joseph Freeman, of Spring-gardens, surgeon, said he arrived at Sir William's house shortly after seven o'clock. He found him breathing hard, and his pupils dilated. He bled him and took about ten ounces of blood, but without effect; did not use cupping, as there was no copper to be found.

The Coroner expressed his astonishment that the surgeon did not cup the deceased himself, and said, had earlier aid been procured life might have been saved. Mr. Freeman said, death in his opinion had resulted from sanguinous apoplexy, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

ELECTION OF A SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—Last Wednesday Lord Gray was elected a representative Peer of Scotland.

MAJOR-GENERAL COCKBURN.—Major-General J. P. Cockburn, of the Royal Artillery, expired at his residence on Woolwich Common, on Thursday morning, after a lingering illness from general debility. The deceased officer was in his sixty-ninth year.

THE GENERAL FAST.—Wednesday next, the 24th inst., being the day appointed for a general fast, by an Order in Council all the Government Offices, the Exchequer, Customs, Stamp-office, Treasury, &c., the Bank of England, Stock Exchange, East India and South Sea Houses, the St. Katherine, London, West and East India Docks, will be closed to business. The Post-office will open as usual, except the Money Order offices. The theatres, British Museum, National Gallery, &c., will remain closed. The Chief Rabbi of the Jews has ordered a form of prayer to be issued in all the synagogues on the occasion.

THE LATE GEORGE H. ROBINS, ESQ.—The valuation of the personal property of the great valuer of estates, George Henry Robins, Esq., has been taken at £140,000, exclusive of landed property.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Wednesday contain accounts of food rioting in various parts of France.

At St. Pois (Manche) there has been a riot, excited by the following incident:—The market was very barely supplied. Upon seeing this, M. Eude, a baker of Sourdeval, exclaimed, "What is that all? Why, there is not more than enough for me, and I shall buy it all!" This excited the people, and M. Eude, alarmed at their cries against him as a forestaller, and their threatening gestures, fled, pursued by the crowd. He, however, fortunately met with two gendarmes, who protected him till he was sheltered in the barracks.

Some corn riots have taken place at Thy-le-Château, Sambre et Meuse. A rich farmer at Rogne had all his grain carried off. Threatening letters have been addressed to some of the farmers and millers of the arrondissement of Philippeville. The troops which left Charleroi arrived in time to prevent fresh disorders. For the last week, both they and the gendarmes have been kept on the alert, and by their firmness and prudence, have preserved tranquillity. The prison of Charleroi is filled with prisoners, who in general belong to a better class of persons, having certain means of existence.

A letter from Montargis, of the 15th, gives an account of a riot at Loris, on the 13th, in consequence of there being a small supply of corn in the market. The populace, notwithstanding the exhortations of the sub-prefect, attacked one of the barges on the canal, laden with flour, and it was all taken by the plunderers, there being no other force to oppose them than a lieutenant of gendarmes and two or three privates. On the arrival of a column of national guards from Montargis the other barges were arrested. It is stated that the people of not less than twenty of the neighbouring communes took part in this riot. On the 15th a detachment of cavalry arrived at Montargis from Fontainebleau, and troops were expected from Orleans.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MURDER IN SHOREDITCH.

At half-past ten o'clock on Wednesday night, a murder was committed by a man named Thomas Brooks, an umbrella-rib-maker, residing in Shoreditch, upon William Gobert, who at the time was living with the sister of the former. The prisoner, when conveyed to the station-house, at once confessed the crime, merely assigning as a reason for its commission, that had he not shot deceased, the latter would have shot him. When searched, some powder and shot were found on his person. From his statement, it appears that deceased, in company with the female mentioned, entered the house, and demanded some trifling property in the prisoner's possession. Upon being ordered to withdraw, and refusing, Brooks threatened to lodge a bullet in the breast of deceased, and instantly fired; the shot entering on the left side of the breast, death ensued instantaneously.

The prisoner is apparently under 20, and his victim about 23 years of age.

ANOTHER FIRE AT GRAVESEND.—A fire occurred at an early hour last Saturday morning, on the premises of Mr. Powis, fancy toy warehouse, situated in Harmer-street, Gravesend. The conflagration was discovered shortly after midnight, and, although several engines were soon on the spot, before water could be procured the whole house was in flames, and was entirely destroyed, with its contents. The inmates happily succeeded in escaping, and the adjacent houses were saved with little damage. Mr. Powis is only partially insured.

GUN ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on Wednesday week at Stratford-on-Avon. John Buller, son of a farmer of that town, was on his father's farm with a gun; he had fired one barrel off, and was reloading it, when the other barrel exploded, and the contents lodged in the young man's head, and killed him on the spot.

DEATH BY FALLING FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held on Monday, before Mr. Carter, at Balham-hill, Surrey, on the body of a boy ten years of age, the son of Charles Searle, Esq., who, on Thursday morning last week, fell from a tree in the school play-ground at Balham, and received a concussion of the brain, of which he died the next day. Verdict "Accidental death."

THE GENERAL FAST.

FORM OF PRAYER.

Agreeably to the order in Council a form of prayer has been issued, to be used in all the churches and chapels throughout England and Ireland, on Wednesday, the 24th instant. The form consists of several portions of the ordinary Church-service, psalms, &c., with the following addition:—

O God, at whose bidding the earth, which sustaineth the life of man, hath withholden in parts of these islands the wonted provision of food, and turned abundance into scarcity; Withdraw, we beseech Thee, the judgment with which Thou hast visited us, that the poor perish not by famine. We acknowledge, O Lord, that, by our strifes and divisions, our misuse of Thy gifts, and forgetfulness of Thy manifold mercies, we have justly deserved punishment. We have sinned, we have grievously sinned against Thee: yet knowing that Thou art full of compassion, we beseech Thee to pardon the offences of Thy people, to relieve the poor and the needy in their present necessities, and to give, and preserve to our use, the fruits of the earth in their seasons. But whatsoever may be Thy pleasure concerning us, give us grace to receive Thy dispensations, whether of judgment or mercy, with entire submission to Thy will, endeavouring to abate Thy displeasure by repentance, and showing forth our sense of Thy goodness by faithfully keeping Thy commandments. Of ourselves we are unable either to will or to do that which is acceptable in Thy sight. We therefore pray Thee so to open our hearts to the influences of Thy good Spirit, that, showing compassion and mercy each man to his neighbour, and bearing the burdens one of another, we may obtain of Thy favour the supply of our wants, and, with hearts knit together in brotherly love may partake of Thy bounties in peace and contentment, to the honour and praise, of Thy name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE GOVERNMENT PLAN OF EDUCATION.

On Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Tabernacle, Shoreditch, to take into consideration the scheme of education recently propounded by her Majesty's Ministers. The spacious building, the largest place of worship in the metropolis belonging to the Dissenters, was completely filled.

Mr. D. W. Ware presided, and was supported by Josiah Conder, Esq.; W. E. Langton, Esq.; Dr. Price, Dr. Carlile, the Rev. J. Howard Hinton, M.A.; the Rev. Henry Richards, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. R. Parsons, and other gentlemen and ministers of various religious denominations.

Mr. Josiah Conder alluded to the success which had attended the exertions of the Dissenters when Sir James Graham introduced his education scheme, and moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting, while anxious to promote the extension of improvement and education among all classes of the people, view with serious alarm the scheme developed in the minutes of council communicated to Parliament by her Majesty's Ministers, from the belief that it will diminish, and ultimately extinguish all voluntary efforts for the support of education which are not connected with the Church of England."

The Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., in seconding the resolution, referred to the baneful operation the new scheme would produce on Sunday Schools belonging to Dissenters.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. Dr. Davis, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, the Rev. H. Richards, the Rev. R. Parsons, and other gentlemen, severally addressed the meeting, and resolutions denunciatory of the Government Education scheme, and pledging the meeting to oppose it, were carried unanimously.

THE ST. JAMES'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—At a special session for granting new licenses, held on Saturday, in the Workhouse in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, the application for a license for the St. James's Assembly Rooms and Club House was refused. Mr. Clarkson, the barrister, appeared to support the application, and Mr. Ballantine opposed it. Mr. Clarkson said the object of the applicant was now to form the establishment into a restaurant for the higher orders, similar to the Café des Mille Colonnes at Paris. He had engaged the premises for many years at a rent of £3000 per annum. The applicant was a stranger to the laws of England, or he would not have given the description of amusement which had proved objectionable.

METROPOLITAN SMALL DEBTS COURTS.—The Shoreditch and Bow County Courts of Middlesex, established under the Act 9th and 10th of Victoria, c. 95, for the recovery of small debts and demands, were duly opened on Monday by Mr. Henry Storks, Sergeant-at-Law, the Judge of the Courts, and the officers of the Courts then appointed.

PROPOSED STATUE OF THE QUEEN DOWAGER IN LONDON.—A deputation from the wards of Bridge and Candlewick, headed by Deputy Evans, waited upon the Lord Mayor last week, for the purpose of suggesting to his Lordship the propriety of raising, by public subscription, a fund for erecting a statue, in some part of the City of London, in honour of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, and to solicit his Lordship's support in carrying that object into execution. The gentlemen of the deputation were most cordially received by his Lordship, who expressed himself highly gratified at the suggestion, and stated that the proposition should not only receive his most cordial support, but that he would use every means in his power to promote it. A Committee has been formed, with the view of carrying out the object in the most creditable manner.

REMOVAL OF THE WOOD PAVEMENT IN THE CITY.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, a motion was made that the whole of the wood pavement at present extending from Bow Church, Cheapside, to the Poultry, should be forthwith removed, and that the contractor, Mr. Chadwick, be instructed to lay down immediately the new three-inch granite pavement. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and orders were given to the men to take up the present wood pavement.

THE GENERAL FAST IN THE CITY.—The following notice has been issued in the City of London:—"Her Most Gracious Majesty having issued a Proclamation for a Public Fast, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, in consequence of the severe distress which exists in the United Kingdom, the Lord Mayor requests that his fellow-citizens will close their shops and abstain from all business on that day, so that it may be devoutly and reverently observed by all classes."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births registered during the week ending March 13th, was 1435: 740 males, 695 females. There was a decrease in the mortality of London, the number of deaths being 1,026, while the average for the season is 5,068.

IRELAND.

UNNATURAL MURDER.—At the Tyrone Assizes, last week, William Loy and Jane Patterson were arraigned for the murder of James Patterson, on the 14th of April, 1845. The female prisoner was the stepmother, and Loy half-brother of deceased, whose father had died some time previous to the murder. Shortly after his death, the widow, who was his second wife, was anxious to dispose of the farm which he possessed; but young Patterson, who was a mere boy, refused his consent, alleging that the land was his alone; and hence arose the quarrel between the parties, which terminated in the murder, by strangulation, of the unfortunate boy. The land was subsequently sold for £50, and the prisoners went to Glasgow, for the purpose of taking ship to America. Some time afterwards the body of young Patterson was discovered, by a little boy, in a gullet near the garden; and, when dragged out, the face was all mutilated; the right foot and leg up to the calf had been eaten off, the eyes were taken out, and the scalp of the head was hanging down by the neck. Suspicion fell upon the prisoners, who were arrested in Glasgow. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but quite conclusive of the guilt of the unnatural relatives. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and on the following day Mr. Justice Torrens sentenced both prisoners to be executed on Saturday, the 24th of April.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The proceedings at the Repeal Association on Monday were "stale, flat, and unprofitable." Mr. Dunn read a letter from the honourable member for Kilkenny, in which he states that his father's medical advisers had desired him at once to proceed to the south of Europe. The Secretary next read a long letter from Dr. Burke, Roman Catholic Dean of Clonmel, insisting that the Repeal cause only slumbered for a moment, and that it would rise again at no distant day with renewed vigour. The rent for the week was announced to be £27 4s. 9d.

THE POTATO MARKETS.—A letter from Ballymore Eustace, county of Kildare, states that, at the last market in that town, there were forty-seven car-loads of potatoes unsold, and the supply from the remnant of last year's crop was pretty good in quality. A high price was demanded. At Kilkenny market, there was a good supply, and some remained unsold. The Cork Reporter accounts for the quantity of potatoes in that market by the fact that the small farmers who are emigrating are now selling the potatoes they had, with "desperate fidelity" to the old favourite, preserved for seed. That journal adds that "the potato culture is more general than could have been expected in the district, very many of the large farmers having planted no inconsiderable breadth of land."

TWO MURDERS IN KILKENNY, IN THE OPEN DAY.—The Irish papers give accounts of the murder, on Monday morning, of a gentleman named Prim, and a policeman who was in his company. The murders took place at a place called Killy, within five miles of Kilkenny, and when the Judges were sitting in court, trying prisoners. Mr. Prim was a pay-clerk under the Board of Works, and was going in his gig, protected by a policeman, to pay the labourers in the district over which he had charge. He had a large sum in silver; and at ten o'clock they were fired at from behind a ditch by a body of armed men. Both were shot dead; and the horse, alarmed at the firing, ran away with the gig, so that the bloodthirsty miscreants did not gain their intended booty. It is stated that one of the murderers was found by the police lying dead in a bog, and two more of the party have also been arrested. The alarm felt at this state of things is intense.

FIRE IN ATHLONE.—A destructive fire broke out in Athlone on Sunday, in a populous part of the town, which is chiefly inhabited by poor persons. Upwards of thirty cabins were burned.

THE FAMINE.—A numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor in the chair, at which resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the course pursued by the Government in reference to the distress of the country. The speakers contended that Ministers should have purchased up food in time, and that even yet they should do so, otherwise a more desolating famine might be expected next year.

SANATORY IMPROVEMENT.—It is pleasing to record a slight improvement in the sanitary state of even a single district in Ireland. Cork has been cruelly scourged by fever. Every day brought its sad increase to the poor-house and hospitals. At length there are symptoms of change. The disease has received a check and tends backward. In the two chief institutions in the city, the Fever Hospital and North Infirmary, the medical officers have marked a mitigation in the severity of the disease, and more hopeful symptoms.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

COLONEL GORE LANGTON, M.P.

This venerable and respected gentleman, one of the oldest members of the House of Commons, died on Sunday, the 14th inst., aged eighty-seven. So far back as 1810, he took an active part in opposition to the Corn Laws, and at all times ranged himself in the ranks of the liberals, advocating Catholic Emancipation, the Reform Bill, Free-Trade, and the Ballot.

His possessions in the county of Somerset, and elsewhere, were very considerable, and he is stated to have been one of the richest commoners in the Empire. The family from which he derived, is the parent stem whence spring the Gores, Earls of Arran, and the Gores of Woodford (now represented by William Ormsby Gore, Esq., M.P.).

Colonel Gore Langton, who was the elder son and heir of the late Edward Gore, Esq., of Barrow Court, by Barbara, his wife, daughter and sole heir of Sir George Brown, Bart., of Kiddington, assumed his second surname on his first marriage with Bridget, only child of Joseph Langton, Esq., of Newton Park. By that lady he had issue one daughter, Frances-Matilda, and three sons, the eldest of whom, William, died in his father's lifetime, leaving a son, William Henry Powell Gore Langton, Esq., present head of the family, who is married to Lady Anne Eliza Mary Grenville, only daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. Colonel Gore Langton's second wife was Mary, only daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Salterton, county of Gloucester, and by her he had two sons and two daughters, viz., Mary-Henrietta, wife of Sir John Burgoyne, Bart., and Caroline-Maria, married to Colonel D'Oyley, of the Grenadier Guards.

ALEXANDER ANNAND, ESQ.

Mr. ANNAND, a much-respected magistrate for the county of Middlesex, died a few days since at Brighton. He was son of the late John Annand, Esq., by Helen, his wife, daughter of Adam Smith, Esq., and derived in direct descent from the ancient northern family of Annand, of Auchten Ellon, county Aberdeen, which was there seated, in high repute, for several generations.

The gentleman, whose decease we record, was born 6th January, 1777, and married 31st March, 1798, Sophia, youngest daughter of William Bennett, Esq., of Faversham, in Kent, by whom, who died in 1836, he has left four sons and one daughter.

SIR WILLIAM CURTIS, BART.

This gentleman, whose name is of high commercial eminence, was the eldest son of William Curtis, Alderman of, and member in Parliament for the City of London, who was created a Baronet the 23d December, 1802. Sir William, the son, was born on the 2nd March, 1782, and succeeded his father, as second Baronet, the 18th January, 1829; he married, on the 19th November, 1803, Mary-Anne, only child of the late George Lear, Esq., of Leightonstone, Essex, by whom he leaves issue, seventeen children, seven sons and ten daughters.

Sir William died suddenly on the 16th inst., at his residence in Portland-place. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now Sir William Curtis, third Baronet, who was born the 26th August, 1804, and is married to Georgiana, eldest daughter of John Stratton, Esq.

COUNTRY NEWS.

CANTERBURY ELECTION.—The election of a member of Parliament for the city of Canterbury took place on Monday. Lord Albert Conyngham, being unopposed, was declared duly elected. His Lordship was proposed by Mr. Alderman Brent, and seconded by Mr. Alderman Neame.

NEW COUNTY COURTS IN KENT.—In the West Kent circuit Mr. James Espinasse, on Monday and Tuesday last, held Courts at the following places, for the appointment of the officers and for fixing the undermentioned days for commencing the business under the new law:— Maidstone, 5th April; Sheerness, the 7th; Rochester, the 8th; Gravesend, the 10th; Dartford, the 13th; Seven Oaks, the 15th; Tonbridge, the 16th; and Tonbridge Wells, the 17th April. Thus the new law for the recovery of small debts will be in operation throughout the district of West Kent by the 5th of April, Monday being the earliest day on which the Court could legally be held.

LEWES ELECTION.—The election for the borough of Lewes took place on Wednesday, when Mr. J. Blaker proposed R. Perfect, Esq., to represent the borough. The nomination was seconded by Mr. A. Morris, and, there being no other candidate, Mr. Perfect was declared duly elected.

REPRESENTATION OF EAST SUSSEX.—Mr. Frewen has issued an address to the electors of East Sussex, saying it is not his intention again to solicit their suffrages at the approaching general election. A requisition will be immediately sent to Mr. Lucas Shadwell, of Hastings, inviting him to come forward in the place of Mr. Frewen. Mr. Shadwell is a Conservative.

FATAL MILL ACCIDENT AT MANCHESTER.—A fatal accident occurred at Manchester on Monday morning, by the fall of a portion of Messrs. Gray's cotton-mill, Pollard-street. It consisted of a boiler-house, 40 feet by 32, on the ground-floor, and above it a room filled with jack-frames, the whole being surmounted by a water-cistern. The accident occurred about ten o'clock in the morning, when about a dozen women were at work in the upper story. One half of the floor, with its machinery, and the corresponding half of the cistern, were at once, and without the slightest warning, precipitated into the boiler-house. Three young women were afterwards taken out of the ruins, from amongst the broken machinery, two of whom, being found to be alive, were taken to the Infirmary; the third was dead. There was about £600 worth of machinery, which is destroyed; and, altogether, Messrs. Gray will be losers to the amount of about £1000 by the accident. It is thought either that the beams were not strong enough, or that an internal flaw in one of them, from air getting inside whilst it was casting, may have been the cause of the accident.

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY INJURIES.—At the York Assizes, on Monday, an action was brought by Mr. Frederick Whitehead, a manufacturer, in Saddleworth, to recover damages against the Great North of England Railway Company, for injuries which had caused the death of his wife, and put him to expenses amounting to £525. Mr. Knowles, with whom were Mr. Watson and Mr. Hoggins, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Martin and Mr. H. Hill for the company. After hearing the evidence, the jury went out for upwards of twenty minutes, and then found for the plaintiff, damages the amount of the expenses incurred.

THE LATE FATAL EXPLOSION AT ARDSLEY.—Sir Henry de la Beche, the eminent geologist, and Worthington Smith, Esq., have been appointed by the Government to inquire into the causes of the mine explosion at Ardsley. These gentlemen have arrived in Barnsley; they have been into the mine, and have since been actively pursuing their inquiries. The depth of the air-shaft of Oaks Pit is 285 yards; the stage or scaffolding was 143 yards 9 inches from the surface when the explosion took place; and at this part of the shaft its diameter is 11 feet; the diameter of the scaffolding was 8 feet 7 inches. The stage was fixed in such a manner as to leave a space of above a yard on one side of the shaft for ventilation. A public subscription has been commenced for the families of the sufferers by the late accident. The adjourned inquest was held on Tuesday, on the subject of the 73 unfortunate victims who were killed in the Oaks Pit, on Friday, the 5th instant. The inquiry occupied the court upwards of 12 hours, during which time several witnesses were examined. But, as further evidence was still to be received, the inquest was again adjourned at seven o'clock in the evening.

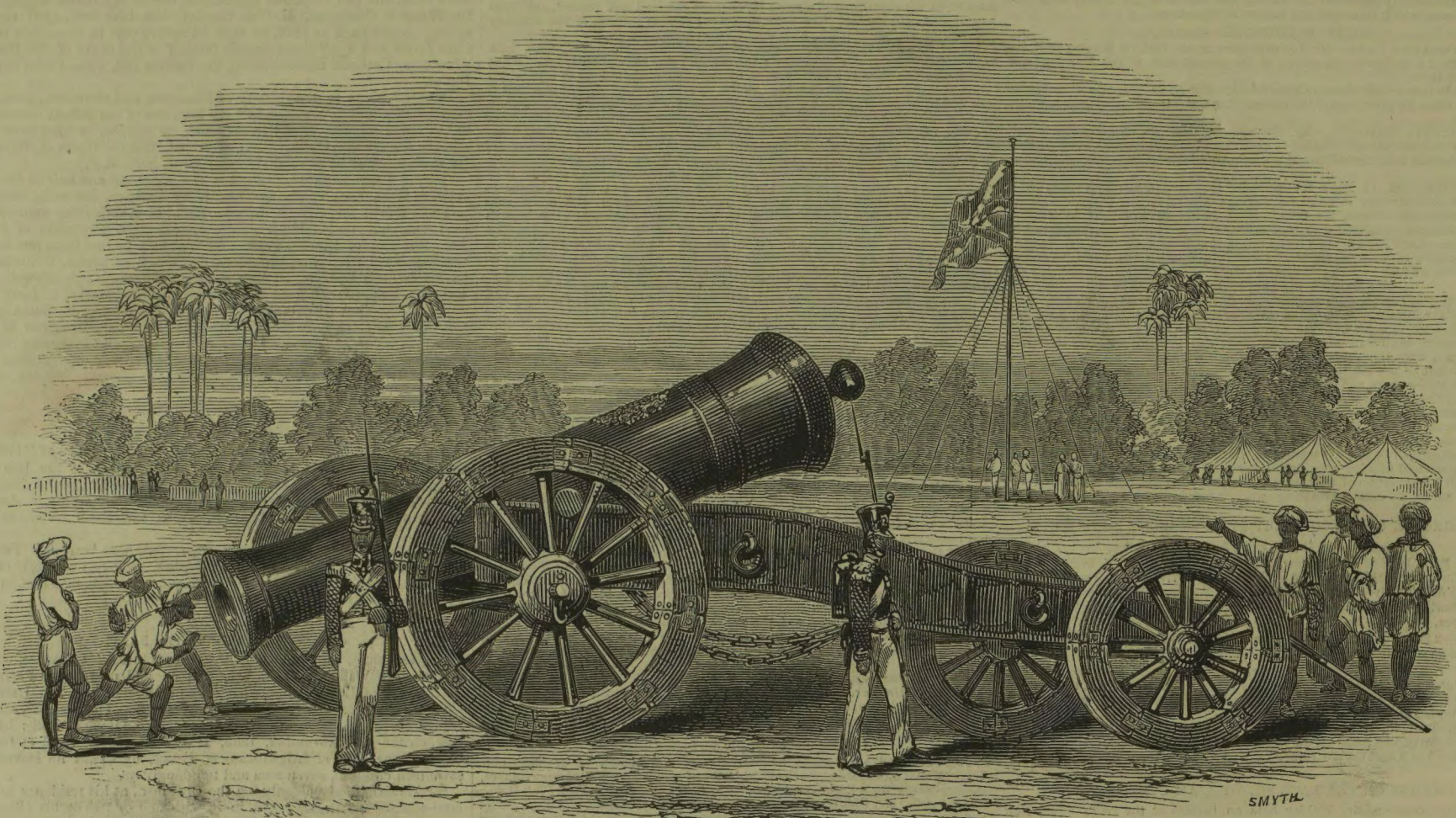
DEATH OF CAPTAIN N. LOCKYER, C.B.—Captain Nicholas Lockyer, C.B., of her Majesty's ship *Albion*, died at Malta on the 23rd of January, on board the vessel he had till then commanded, having suffered severely for some days previous from the effects of bronchitis.

HOTEL AND TAVERN-KEEPERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—The eighth annual meeting of this institution was held on Monday, at Craven Hotel, Craven-street, Strand. Mr. T. Clark, late of Windsor, presided. From the report read by Mr. Tapster, honorary secretary, it appeared that the required fund of £5000 having been completed, the committee would be enabled to grant temporary relief to distressed members. The subscriptions and donations of the past year had, with the previous balance, amounted to £1206 8s. 6d., of which £855 13s. 6d. had been invested, making the capital stock £4761 16s. 10d., leaving a balance of £100 0s. 2d. Since auditing this account, additional donations had come in, so as to enable the committee to invest £238 3s. 2d. more, which would make their funded stock £5000. There had been a great increase of members, who numbered 248, in addition to 745 honorary members.

DEATH FROM INHALATION OF ETHER.—An inquest has been held at Spittle-gate, in the parish of Grantham, Lincolnshire, respecting the death of a young married woman named Parkinson, who it appeared had died after undergoing an operation for the removal of a tumour. The operation had taken place while the deceased was under the influence of ether. The jury pronounced a verdict "That the deceased Ann Parkinson died from the effects of the vapour of ether, inhaled by her for the purpose of alleviating pain during the removal of a tumour, and not from the effect of the operation, or from any other cause."

CRUEL CHARGE OF POISONING.—At the Nottingham Assizes on Monday, Elizabeth Smith, aged 29, and Sarah Taylor, aged 68, were indicted for the murder of George Taylor, aged 36, by having given him arsenic at various times. Smith was the deceased's house-keeper, and the other prisoner was his step-mother; and it appeared from their own admissions, that Smith had given him arsenic for the purpose of making him unwell, and thereby keeping him at home, as Smith, who was attached to him, greatly disliked his rambling from home and his habits of dissipation, in which scheme of reformation the step-mother joined. The case was noticed in our paper at the time of the occurrence, and no new facts came out on the trial. One peculiarity of the case was, that no trace of arsenic had been detected in the stomach; but the surgeon thought the poison might have been ejected by vomiting. The prisoners received excellent characters, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

T H E L A T E I N D I A N W A R .



"FUTTEH JUNG—THE CONQUEROR."

We have been favoured, by "an Old Correspondent," at Monghyr-on-Ganges, with the accompanying pair of "Field Sketches" of the Sikh Trophy Guns, 252 in number, which marched into Monghyr a few days prior to the date of our Correspondent's letter (Jan. 1), on their way to Calcutta, from the battle-fields of Ferozeshuhur, Moodkee, and Sohraon. They are, with few exceptions, about to be broken up, to form a monumental column to the memory of those who fell in the late War.

The lower Sketch represents the guns "forming up," after the march. In the upper Sketch is seen "Futteh Jung," the monster cannon, taken, we believe, on the field of Ferozeshuhur, where it did most awful execution. Many of the guns, (adds our Correspondent), are still stained with large blotches of blood.

The scene of this triumphal array is within the Fort of Monghyr. The smaller guns, it will be seen, are brought up by oxen; the larger by an elephant. The accessories of the pictures too, convey a minute idea of an encampment in India; they are from the sketch-book of an officer of Native Infantry, to whom our especial thanks are due for these illustrations of our national trophies.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid of the 11th inst., state that the Ministers had been questioned in the Cortes relative to the high price of provisions in that city, as well as to the scarcity felt in certain provinces. In reply, they observed that Government could not take upon itself to prohibit exportation, although in certain places the local authorities had done so. They mentioned that while Alicante and Murcia were complaining of the high price of corn, in La Mancha and Castile the complaint was, that corn was not bringing a sufficiently high price.

Immense exportations of corn for France are made at Santander, and it is hinted that the Duc de Rianzares, Queen Christina's husband, is concerned in the speculation.

There has been another resignation of the Ministry, but the crisis appears soon to have passed away. It was said that the cause of this step on the part of the Ministry was the removal or resignation of General Breton as Captain-General of Catalonia. The Ministry desired his removal, but the Queen refused at first to sign the order. On further persuasion she appeared disposed to yield, but when the Ministry proposed for the vacant post General Don Manuel Concha, a leader of the Puritan party, the Queen peremptorily refused. The Ministry having persisted, her Majesty said she would take time to consider of it. The result appears to have been that the Queen, having refused to accept the resignation tendered by the Ministers, they still continued to retain office. General Pavia had been appointed to supersede General Breton in the command of the province of Catalonia. General Manuel de la Concha had received his appointment as Captain-General of Old Castile, and was to assume the command of the army of observation on the frontiers of Portugal.

El Heraldo publishes a communication, addressed to the Cortes by Don Enrique, dated Toulon. In this document the Prince complains bitterly of the undue severity with which he has been treated, in being compelled to leave Spain, and of the opposition which has been made to his marriage.

The Montemolinist leader, Benet Tristany, made an attack upon the town of Tarrasa on the 6th inst. A column of infantry and cavalry, which the Captain-General had hastened from Barcelona, succeeded in driving Tristany out of the place, but was unable to pursue the Montemolinists beyond half a league of it. The Queen's troops had, on the occasion, an officer and twelve men killed, and a large number of wounded. The Montemolinist band amounted to about 400 men.

A letter from Saragossa of the 9th states that some riotous assemblages had taken place there on that day, and revolutionary cries were uttered, but the rioters after some time dispersed of themselves, without its being considered

necessary to use any force. A judicial inquiry had been ordered. Accounts from Cervera state, some Montemolinist bands were at Belleping, where they had demanded all the arms and ammunition in the place. These bands achieved the greatest hardihood. They remained some hours at Belleping. On the same day they advanced to Manresom.

PORTUGAL.

By the *Montrose* steamer, we have accounts from Lisbon to the 10th instant but they add little to the previous information from Portugal. Marshal Saldanha as usual, was in an inactive state, and had not reached beyond Oliveira dos Azemeis, five leagues south of Oporto.

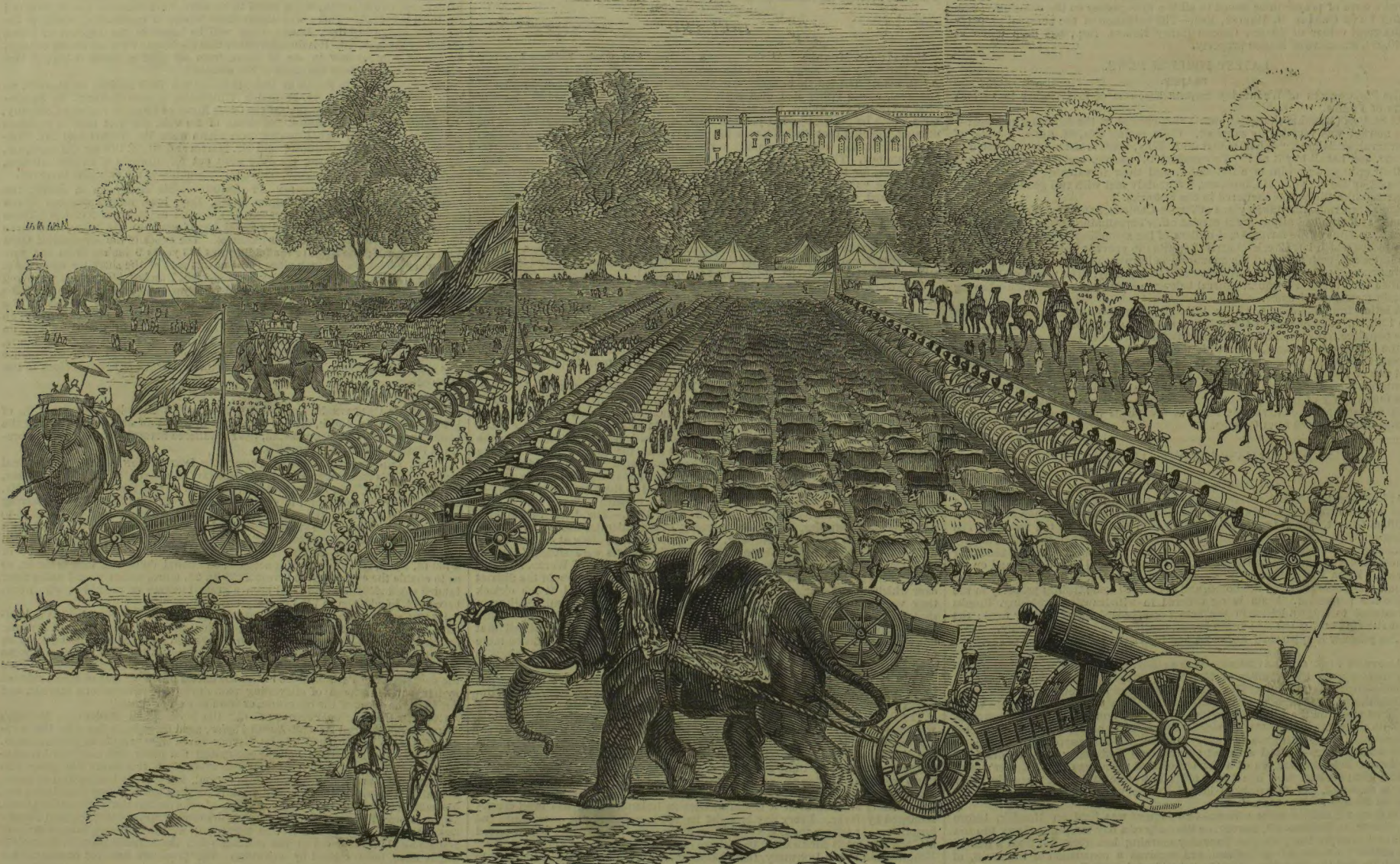
The insurgents had surrendered the fortress of Almeida, their last stronghold in the province of Beira.

There is no truth in the rumour that dissensions prevailed in Oporto. General Povoas was received by Conde das Antas, Viscount Sa da Bandeira, the Junta and people, with great demonstrations of admiration and cordiality.

The liberty of the press had again been suspended at Lisbon for a month. Monetary and commercial affairs were very bad; discount on bank paper 40 per cent. A meeting of the principal people, merchants, and others, had taken place to hear some proposition of the Conde de Tojal on monetary affairs. The meeting ended in tumult and confusion, and was adjourned to the next day. The Queen was said to be very unpopular. General Guedes had an affair on the 8th at Regoa, in which twenty prisoners, mostly officers of the 9th Infantry of the Queen, had been taken prisoners. The Castle at Oporto had fired a shot at one of the blockading ships, which returned the fire, and one of her shot entered the room of an English merchant, residing, for security, near the sea.

General Schwalback was supposed to be pursuing Conde de Mello, who had retired on Portalegre, in Alentejo.

One of the letters mentions that, on the 2nd of March, a tremendous gale had wrecked many vessels, and destroyed much property on shore, at Cadiz. Two small vessels had gone down, and on shore, outside the bay.



THE SIKH TROPHY GUNS "FORMING UP," IN THE FORT OF MONGHYR.



FOREIGN CORN PORTS.—NEW ORLEANS.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—THE POULTRY-YARD.

HERE is another of Mr. Duncan's life-like Pictures of the minor business of the Farm-yard—the Feeding of Poultry and Pigs. The employment has an interest for all classes; since we have known the lady dressed "in silken sheen," take as much concern in the rearing of poultry as in the most beautiful pet birds.

The busy group in the Illustration need not be individualized. Nor need we inquire how many of the pure Dorking breed there may be among them, or if the hand which scatters the food be that of a Dorking housewife. Nor need we insist on the greediness of the hen in picking up food, her fondness for gadding about, and her timidity before she attains her matronly character; when she becomes generous, self-deny-

ing, and intrepid, assuming the fiery temper of the cock, and becoming a virago in defence of her helpless brood.

Gilbert White calls attention to the language of the fowl, from a pleased twittering to a scream. A laying pullet utters a complacent soft note, but, when she has deposited an egg, her sharp cackle of delight and importance is loud enough to excite the sympathetic voices of all her companions; when her chickens are hatched, she has a different language, which is intelligible to her little ones. The crested cock has various notes; his tone and language, for such it is in effect, as he calls his favourites to partake of the food which he gallantly scrapes for them, is of a very peculiar kind, and very different from his ordinary voice that is familiar to us.

Nor, need we describe the other members of the group; or the little episodal touches of the artist's skill and feeling in various parts of the picture: the amused child; the boy and the pig family, characteristically busy; the action at the gate; and the distant brood seen through its bars. All these accessories combine in a very pleasing scene, not painter's composition, but a picture of actual life.

FOREIGN CORN PORTS.—NEW ORLEANS.

By the latest advices from the United States, we have the following important intelligence with regard to bread-stuffs and provisions at this port:—

"The New Orleans market now labours under great disadvantages



AGRICULTURAL PICTURES.—THE POULTRY-YARD.—DRAWN BY DUNCAN.

arising from high and increasing rates of freight, and the difficulty of shipping, as well as the reduced figures of foreign exchange, and the increased demand for money arising from large speculative transactions in our products, at greatly enhanced values.

"As regards Indian corn, the prices have been firmly maintained, in spite of the high freights demanded and obtained by shipmasters; this firmness being mainly owing to the very large orders for the article as compared with the supplies, which latter have been inadequate to the demand for European export. There has been no corn meal in market for some time, but moderate supplies are soon expected. The stock of wheat is trifling, and the rates have also advanced from the causes above stated. Supplies cannot be looked for until the Upper Mississippi and other rivers are free from ice, which may be some two weeks hence. The supplies and anticipated receipts of flour being considered rather better than those of Indian corn, there has been a decline on the rates current immediately after the date of the receipt of the steamer's advices, which were then 6 dol. 50 c. to 6 dol. 75 c. It has been influenced, likewise, by the constant advances in the freight market.

"The various descriptions of provisions have partaken in a corresponding degree of this excitement, and present rates are generally beyond the limits for satisfactory operations for European account. The advance is aided by authentic information from the west of a great deficit in the production of stock, as compared with last season. It is, therefore, presumable that present rates are not likely to give way to any extent."

Nevertheless, it is gratifying to read elsewhere, that "from Maine to New Orleans the whole country is aroused for famishing Ireland, and the contributions will be large and continued throughout the spring;" let us hope that the evil of the want of vessels may speedily be provided for.

New Orleans is the capital of Louisiana, and lies on the eastern bank of the Mississippi, about 105 miles from its mouth. It is the grand emporium of all the vast tracts traversed by the Mississippi, the Missouri, and their tributary streams, enjoying a greater command of internal navigation than any other city, either of the Old or New World. "Civilization," says Mr. Macculloch, "has hitherto struck its roots, and begun to flourish only in some comparatively small portions of the immense territories of which New Orleans is the sea-port; yet its progress has been rapid beyond all precedent; and it is believed by many, seeing how rapidly settlements are forming in 'the West,' that New Orleans must, at no very distant period, exceed every other city of America, as well in the magnitude of its imports, as of its exports." Steam navigation has been of incalculable service to the port: it is not uncommon to see fifty steam-vessels lying together in the harbour, and 1500 flat-boats; there are often from 5000 to 6000 boatmen from the upper country here at a time; and there have been thirty vessels advertised together for Liverpool and Havre.

The new-built streets are broad; but the site is low and marshy, being under the level of the Mississippi, from which it is protected by an artificial levee, or mound.

Vessels of the largest burthen may navigate the river several hundreds of miles above New Orleans. As a shipping port, she ranks third in the Union; being, in this respect, only inferior to New York and Boston. Her preponderance in the shipment of cotton is quite as decided as the preponderance of Manchester in its manufacture.

MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The new theatre will open on Tuesday, the 6th of April. The rehearsals for opera and ballet are continued daily. Rossini's "Semiramide," the heroine by Grisi, Assur by Tamburini, *Arace* by the new Contralto, Mademoiselle Albini, has been selected for the opening opera. The ballet will be in two tableaux, called "Les Odalesques," and M. Albert is now superintending the rehearsals. The cleansing of the outer edifice has commenced, and nothing now remains to be done in the interior, but the labours of the decorator and upholsterer. Mr. Albano has achieved wonders, and the splendid Temple of Art he has created will be a lasting monument of his genius, as he has completely solved that most difficult problem in the construction of the interior of a theatre, that of enabling the audience at the extreme sides to see the greater portion of the stage. Next to the exquisite form of the house, the roof or cupola, 70 feet by 62 transversely, is most admired—its adaptation as a sounding board having been quite successful. The royal boxes and the approaches, and saloons for her Majesty are nearly ready. The tram road under the portico is also in progress for the carriages.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

The musical attractions at Mr. Bunn's benefit, on Monday last, were manifold. M. Steverini, the Belgian violinist, played admirably a fantasia on themes from Auber's "Syrén," despite of the impatience of the galleries. Braham sang the "Death of Nelson" with immense energy. He was warmly greeted. Henry Phillips gave Rooke's "My boyhood's home," with great expression. Miss Rainforth, Mr. Harley, the Ethiopian Serenaders, &c., contributed their share in the entertainment. Balfe's "Bondman" restored Miss Romer to the boards; and, in the "Waterman," Braham sang his "Farewell the trim built wherry," with his usual skill.

On Friday night her Majesty and Prince Albert honoured Mr. Balfe's opera with their presence.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The season commenced brilliantly on Monday last at the Hanover Square Rooms. The Duke of Cambridge, the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Cawdor, and a host of amateurs and artists of distinction, native and foreign, were present. Costa's reception was worthy of his genius as a conductor. He is now the greatest of musical directors, and every performance under the magic spell of his *bâton* receives a force of colouring and a fiery impulse, yielding not even to the famed *Conservatoire* in Paris, or the Viennese and Leipzig bands. Beethoven's "Leonara" never went with greater spirit—the effect of the violins in the *coda* was electrical, and the encore, tardily granted by the conductor, insisted upon with *furor*. Of the four overtures composed by Beethoven for the opera of "Fidelio," the "Leonara" is the finest, and we hope when this work is again given in London that it will be played, instead of the usual one in E major. The symphonies were Haydn's "Reine de France," dedicated to the unfortunate Marie Antoinette, with its exquisite romance, "Allegretto," and Beethoven's No. 1 in C, both magnificently interpreted, and immensely applauded. Sainton executed Mendelssohn's violin concerto, played last season by Sivioli, and admirably did he achieve his task—the cadenza particularly was given with marked delicacy and precision—the *tutti* were finely rendered by the orchestra, and these are of extreme intricacy. Miss Kate Loder, who, although so young, is one of the leading professors of Harmony in the Royal Academy of Music, and has composed quartets, overtures, &c., made a decided hit in her *début*, by her masterly performance of Weber's Piano-forte Concerto in E flat. She has a delicate touch and a nimbleness of finger that can accomplish every difficulty. She was a pupil of Mrs. Anderson, the pianiste to her Majesty, and teacher of the Princess Royal. Madame Caradori sang Crescentini's "Sento moncal mi l'anima," and Meyerbeer's "Va, di elle," but was suffering from cold. The singing of Henry Phillips was worthy of his best days, but we do not consider the choice of the pieces felicitous. Marschner's "Hah! what delight," from the "Vampyr," with its Weberian orchestration, is only fit for the stage; and Mendelssohn's Ossianic song, "On Lena's gloomy heath," is also very theatrical in its style—the *cabaletta* especially. The programme was, however, on the whole, a grand one, and began the series of concerts triumphantly. The Second Concert will be on Monday, the 19th of March, when Beethoven's Choral Symphony, No. 9, and his Mass in C (the first), and Spohr's Sinfonia in C minor, from the "Last Judgment," and gleanings from Mendelssohn's "Paul," will be given, making a glorious programme.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

THE LATE MR. KEARNS.—We are happy to announce that the Concert on Wednesday night was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations, thanks to the great exertions of Sir George Smart, the Chairman of the Committee, and of Mr. Macfarren, the Secretary, Mr. T. Chappell, the Treasurer, Mr. Ribas, Mr. R. Olivier, &c. Mr. Martin kindly gave the Hanover-square Rooms, the firm of Broadwood the use of three Grand Piano-fortes, and Messrs. Goodwin and Hedgley the loan of the music for the Concert. Mr. Costa gave his valuable services as Conductor, and secured an encore for the "Oberon" overture. Beethoven's Symphony in D, No. 2, was also finely rendered. Mrs. Anderson, Benedict, and Sterndale Bennett, in Bach's Triple Piano-forte Concerto; Sainton, Blagrove, Willy, and C. Patey, in Maurer's Concertante for Four Violins; and Lucas, W. L. Phillips, and Howell, in the "Correlli" trio, all distinguished themselves. Wilby's madrigal, "Flora gave me fairest Flowers," was sung by the members of the Choral Fund. We record with pleasure the names of the vocalists who aided in the good cause:—Mme. Caradori Allan, Mrs. A. Toulmin, the Misses Rainforth, Birch, Bassano, Williams (the sisters), Locke, Lincoln, Dolby, Hawes, S. Flower, and Mme. G. Macfarren; Messrs. Harrison, Travers, Allen, Manvers, Hobbs, Locke, Machin, H. Phillips, J. A. Novello, J. L. Hutton, and Signor F. Lablache. In the orchestra we noticed Messrs. T. Cooke, Griesbach, Gynemer, E. Thomas, W. Thomas, Hill, Thirlwall, Wagstaff, Payton, Gattie, W. L. Phillips, Lavenu, C. Severn, Pratten, Casolari, Ribas, De Folly, G. Cooke, Malsch, Williams, Lazarus, Baumann, Keating, Platt, Rae, Jarrett, Hooper, Harper, Irwin, Chipp, Prosper, Smithies, Cluff, Stephens, Watkins, Perry, Westrop, &c. Mr. N. J. Spörle.—This tenor singer gave his Annual Concert, at the London Tavern, on Tuesday evening, and had a good attendance. He sang several of his own compositions, and was encored in "The Wishing Gate." The other vocalists were Messrs. Ransford, Genge, Turner, Shoubridge, Robinson, F. Smith, and John Parry; Miss Dolby, Miss M. O'Connor, Miss Thornton, Miss Mary Rose (a promising *débütante*), and Mrs. A. Newton. The solo instrumentalists were Miss Binfield Williams (piano), Mr. Carte (lute), Mr. A. Sedgwick (concertina), and Mr. F. Chatterton (harp).

Mr. BEULZ.—This celebrated comic song writer and singer, who has contri-

buted so largely to the amusement of the public, had his Annual Concert on Monday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, and afforded his friends an amusing programme.

CLASSICAL MUSIC.—On Tuesday the fourth Concert of instrumental music by the Blagrove party, was given at the Horn Tavern, Doctors Commons. On Thursday, Mr. Lindsay Sloper had his third and last Piano-forte *Soirée* at the Beethoven Rooms, and on the same night Mr. Lucas gave his fourth and last Musical Evening in Berners-street. The programme of the latter comprised Quartets No. 3 by Mozart, No. 75 by Haydn; No. 5 by Beethoven; and the Piano-forte Trio by the latter in D, played by Madame Dulcken, Sainton, and Lucas. Mr. Hill was the tenor, and Mr. Blagrove first and second violin alternately.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—Handel's oratorio of "Belshazzar" was performed for the first time at Exeter Hall, on Friday night, but we must defer our notice until the ensuing week.

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The fourth performance of the Amateur Musical Society was on Friday night, and this morning is the first Concert of the Royal Academy of Music. On Monday is the second meeting of the Beethoven Quintet Society.

Tuesday morning, at Willis's Rooms, will be the first meeting of the Musical Union, of which Mr. Ella is the able and indefatigable director. The executants will be Sainton, Deloffre, Goffre, Hill, Blagrove, Piatti, Thirlwall, Howell, and Benedict. On Tuesday evening Mr. S. Bennett gives his third and last Piano-forte Performance, at the Hanover-square Rooms; Mr. Dando his fifth Quartet Concert, at Crosby Hall; and Messrs. H. and C. Braham (sons of the Braham) a Concert, at the St. James's Theatre.

On Thursday night Mdlle. Rosalie Thémar has a *soirée*, at the Hanover-square Rooms. On Saturday Mr. F. Chatterton's Concert will take place, at Sadler's Wells Theatre.

Mr. Henry Russell, at the Strand Theatre; the Ethiopian Serenaders, at the St. James's; and the Distin Family, in the vicinity of London, have given their Entertainments.

Mr. Reeves, the celebrated player on the harp, gives a *Soirée Musicale*, on Monday night, at 37, Howland-street, in aid of the fund for the distressed Irish.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Here's flowers for you:

daffodils,
That come before the swallow dares, and take
The winds of March with beauty; violets, dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes
Or Cytherea's breath.—*Winter's Tale*

SUCH is the tale may be told of our winter—past, with a hop, skip, and jump, from the icy shores of hoary Hyems to sunny hills and dales as fair and fragrant as that wherein Dis surprised Proserpina. Wednesday week was the most intensely severe cold of the season; Wednesday last the most delicious occasion of genial springtide that even the muse of Shakespeare could imagine. And in this time of transition from dusky dullness to sparkling sunlight, come we to speak of the sports that call forth lusty life to scenes of pleasant health and befitting excitement. The horn of chase discourses most eloquent music—strains that find passage to the manly heart as stirringly as Fracchini's passion, mingled with the music of the song-birds that woo the ear; sweetly as Gardoni's melody. Diana shares the season with Flora and Apollo. Then there's steeple-chasing—almost everywhere. Why is this sport becoming so generally popular as it is? For this reason:—

That when a pastime's dangerous know
The danger's self—is lure alone.

as Scott sings of the natural instinct for getting into scrapes. Next follows the leash-coursing prevails: as Byron says, "March hath its hares;" in the present instance may sporting ones, for the intermittent character of the weather just suited the peculiarities of those persecuted little colonists. The turf first assumes its holiday aspect—anon we shall lead the way to its most cheerful views and blithe-some festivals—'47 will be mighty in Olympics. But, forgive the soft allurement—for that nature, plain and unsophisticated, is so bewitching, we cannot choose but pass one day with her—on her own account. Make fishing your excuse—if there be need of any plea for taking your pleasure—be it rural—whatever the apology, and come abroad with us. We are an atom of the vast Babylon—so we assume is our companion:

Arcades ambo: id est cockneys both—

None of your sneers about synonyms. Taking your rod with you, or leaving it behind, as the case may be, you seek the glorious highway of our town—you turn your hopes and footsteps towards the silver Thames. Ay! there's a stream with all the pride ye take in it—and a thousand times more: Pactus! a pinchbeck puddle in comparison. Well, there it flows and sparkles, and on its glittering surface, or by its winding banks ye trace its upward course. Passing from the east we encounter as proud a motley of the modern world as man has created, and soon arrive at scenes as goodly as any of which it may be said—

The hand that made them was divine.

Small need and little boot that we prate about the sights in store for those who pass from the Palace of Westminster to that of the Imperial priest of Hampton. Only we would say, let not your researches fall short of the latter place. And, being disposed to fish or feast, or both, tarry for a space at the Swan, at Ditton—the reality of a rural hostel, such as the *beaux idéals* of your painters of the picturesque fall villainously short of. There—if in the humour to feast or fish, as aforesaid—our friend Tegg shall fulfil your heart's desire. An ancient mariner is he—cognisant of every piscatory haunt in his parish. If you must punt and patience—he will sit by your side, and mark your discomfiture without smiling at your grief. If you would feast, a dish of his spiced eels, served as the Swan at Ditton sends them to table, will enable you to await your inn, and find a good one, with a good appetite to run into it, let us tell you, is not the most despicable of our National Sports.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Business continues as dull at "The Corner" as in the City, with this difference, that although backers are scarce, prices are tolerably well sustained. Our quotations take a wide range, but do not show any alteration of the slightest consequence.

LEAMINGTON STEEPLE CHASE.

9 to 2 agst Pioneer | 8 to 1 agst Brunette

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HANDICAP.
8 to 1 agst Halo (t) | 100 to 12 agst Euclid colt (t) | 20 to 1 agst Magnet
8 to 1 — Doleful (t) | 10 to 1 — Queen Mary | 25 to 1 agst Watch-dog (t)

9 to 1 agst Lynceus | 12 to 1 agst Shing (t) | 16 to 1 agst Humdrum

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.
8 to 1 agst Sheraton | 25 to 1 agst Pine Apple (t)
20 to 1 — Euclid colt (t) | 25 to 1 Plaudit (t)

THE PORT.
2 to 1 agst Sir Tatton Sykes.
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.
8 to 1 agst Liberator (t) | 12 to 1 agst Sister to Cobweb c (t)
10 to 1 — Christopher (t) | 500 even between Conyngham and Liberator

CHESTER CUP.
17 to 1 agst Antler | 40 to 1 agst Intrepid (t) | 65 to 1 agst Plaudit (t)
25 to 1 — Camera Obscura (t) | 40 to 1 — Newcourt (taken freely) | 66 to 1 — Jonathan Wild
28 to 1 — Punch (t) | 40 to 1 — Inheritress | 66 to 1 — Queen Mab
30 to 1 — Mickey Free (t) | 50 to 1 — Sir Tatton Sykes | 66 to 1 — Maid of Lyme
30 to 1 — The Lamb (t)

DERBY.
6 to 1 agst Van Tromp | 30 to 1 agst The Liberator (t) | 50 to 1 agst Will of the Wisp
10 to 1 — Planet | 40 to 1 — Lunedale | 50 to 1 — Christopher (t)
12 to 1 — Epirote | 50 to 1 — Sis. to Cobweb c. | 55 to 1 — Clarendon (t)
20 to 1 — Glentil | 50 to 1 — Red Hart | 66 to 1 — Oxonian
65 to 1 agst Pavilion (t)

OAKS.
8 to 1 agst Clementina.

THURSDAY.—Some trifling changes will be found in the Northamptonshire Handicap, and some desire was shown to back the Liberator and Pavilion for the Derby, who, we are told, are in high favour at Warwick, but the attendance was small, and the betting flat.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE HANDICAP.
6 to 1 agst Euclid colt (t) | 12 to 1 agst Doleful | 15 to 1 agst Wolf-dog (t)
6 to 1 — Halo | 12 to 1 — Queen Mary | 20 to 1 — Lord Saltoun

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKE.
7 to 1 agst The Liberator

CHESTER CUP.
18 to 1 agst Antler (t) | 30 to 1 agst Mickey Free (t) | 66 to 1 agst Queen Mab (t)
20 to 1 agst Bourton (t) | 25 to 1 agst Pine Apple (t)

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.
12 to 1 agst Epirote (t) | 30 to 1 agst The Liberator (t) | 50 to 1 agst Black Dwarf (t)
25 to 1 — Conyngham (t) | 50 to 1 — Pavilion | 55 to 1 — Clarendon (t)

The Duke of Richmond and Mr. Gratwicke are declared to be confederates on the Turf.

WARWICK SPRING MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

The Debdale Stakes of 5 sovs each, and 25 added. Two miles.
Mr. E. H. Clarke's Leo, 11st 7lb (Captain Little) 1
Mr. J. Saunders's The Miller, 11st 7lb (Mr. Beauchamp) 2
Mr. C. Brookes's Eagle, 11st 1lb (Owner) 3
Several others also started. Won by two lengths.
The Warwick Handicap of 10 sovs each, h. ft. and 40 added. Two miles.
Sir C. Cockerell's Congress, 3 yrs, 5st (Evans) 1
Mr. Whiles's Infringe, 3 yrs, 5st 6lb 2
Mr. Meiklam's Godfrey, 6 yrs, 9st 3
Idolator, 7st 12lb; Redstreak, 7st 10lb; and Trifle, 7st 4lb; also ran. Won by a head: the same distance between second and third.—Run in 3 min. 47 sec.

The Trial Stakes of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.
Lord Warwick's Allwal, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb (Crouch) 1
Mr. White's Infringe, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb 2
Mr. Fowler's Ranthos, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb 3

Won by a head. Run in 1 min. 55 sec.

The Willoughby Handicap of 25 sovs each, and 50 added.
Mr. W. H. Johnstone's br g by Young Cadland, 10st 10lb (Mr. Brook) 1
Mr. Parr's Trojan, 6 yrs, 11st 2lb (Captain Little) 2
Lord Strathmore's Satyr, 6 yrs, 11st (Owner) 3

Won by a head, in 3 min. 49 sec.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

LORD BROUGHAM, in his recently published "Letter to Lord Lyndhurst, on Criminal Police and National Education," laments, in characteristic style, the little progress that has been made during the last thirty years, or, rather, from the date of the noble and learned Lord's exertions in the cause, towards establishing a system of National Education. "It is truly melancholy for me," says he, "to reflect upon the years that have revolved since, in union with my lamented friend, the late Duke of Bedford, I devoted myself, more exclusively than before, to the great cause of popular improvement—and to see how small the progress is which we have made towards establishing a system of National Education." He proceeds to describe the formation of the British and Foreign School Society, in 1810; to which succeeded the Education Committee of 1816 and 1818, over which his Lordship had the honour to preside. This Committee, it appears, recommended the plan adopted in 1833, "which, without any addition," he goes on to observe, "is all that has now been carried into execution, which consists of a most trifling aid, given by the State, to the instruction of the people, which does not, in any one particular, pretend to be a system of National Education; and which, to my extreme disappointment, is all that the Government has now ventured to propound, after thirty years have elapsed, and after that same Government had publicly announced, on taking office, that they were resolved to bring forward a great measure for this truly great purpose. Such has been my extreme disappointment, almost sufficient to extinguish all hope, and make me entirely despair."

Notwithstanding these lamentations of Lord Brougham, it is evident that the cause of popular Education has not languished. Nay, we think we shall be able to show that, even in the absence of any regularly organised system, the public mind is fully awakening to the necessity and importance of educating the people. The Government, by the production of the Minutes of the Committee of Council, laid upon the table of the House of Lords by the Marquis of Lansdowne, is content to contribute to the promotion of popular Education through the medium of the two great Associations, which are the organs respectively of the Church and the Dissenters. These are the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society. The efforts of these Societies, although exerted on a limited scale hitherto, have given a great impulse to the progress of Education throughout the kingdom. The time, however, seems to have arrived, when it is necessary to widen the basis, and to enlarge the field, of their operations.

According to Dr. Hook, the Parliamentary grants, for the purposes of Education, from 1833 to 1839, were £20,000 a year; from 1839 to 1842, inclusive, they were £30,000; in 1843 and 1844, they were £40,000; and, in 1845, they were £75,000. The grant now proposed is £100,000. According to the returns moved for by Lord Kerry, in 1833, the number of children in attendance at infant and daily schools, where the instruction was wholly or in part gratuitous, amounted to 544,498. But we are justified in assuming, according to the Rev Mr. Hamilton, that the schools were capable of accommodating, in 1833, as many as 816,747. From that time to 1846, additional school-accommodation has been furnished from two or three joint sources. The number of schools already built, or in progress of building since 1833, by means of Parliamentary grants and private subscriptions, are supposed to be 3921, which would contain 493,650 primary scholars, allowing 150, on an average, for each school. Again, according to the same authority, we may assume that, during the same period, 100 schools have been annually built, without any assistance from the Committee of Council. Hence, in the thirteen years, supposing each school to contain 100 scholars, we have further accommodation for 130,000 primary scholars. To these must be added about 50,000 children under instruction in the Poor-law Unions of England and Wales. Bringing these numbers together, we have—

School-accommodation since 1833 to 1846—			
From Public Grants .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	493,650
From unaided Private Means .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	130,000
Children in Workhouses .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50,000
Total .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	673,650
School-accommodation in 1833, shown to be .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	816,747

Hence, in 1846, we have School-accommodation for .. 1,490,397 Scholars.

Moreover, by applying the principle laid down by Dr. Vaughan and others, we shall find that if the average term of attendance be six years, schools would be needed for 2,639,250, which, according to the Rev Mr. Hamilton's calculation, is the greatest number of primary scholars whom we could expect, even in a very different state of things from the present, to find under instruction at the same time.

But the great drawback to the full realisation of the blessings of primary Education are the deficiencies in regard to its quality. To what is this to be attributed? Undoubtedly to the want of competent teachers. What is needed, then, is a supply of persons, intellectually and morally qualified to conduct the schools for the poorer classes.

It is calculated that, taking the term of instruction at six years, the number of principal teachers required would be 22,000, and the annual supply 1500. What means does the country possess for meeting this extraordinary demand? The only provision at present made for this purpose is by the Normal Schools. What, it may be asked, is a Normal School? Dr. Webster derives the word from the Latin *Norma*—a square or rule—and defines it as "relating to, or teaching rudiments or first principles." Of these training Schools in connection with the Church, there are seventeen under the superintendence of different Diocesan Boards, and three under that of the National Society, exclusive of its establishment at Westminster, viz.—1st, St. Mark's College, Chelsea, for masters. This Normal School may be considered as a model of what such establishments ought to be. 2nd, Whitelands, for mistresses. 3rd, Battersea Training School, for teachers, in the manufacturing and mining districts. The present Normal Institutions in England and Wales may be known from the following, we believe, pretty accurate list, for which we are indebted to the Rev. H. Parr Hamilton. The figures with asterisks denote the number of schoolmistresses:—

1.—UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.			
St. Mark's, Chelsea .. ..	.. ..	78	75
Whitelands, Do. .. ..	.. ..	54	74
Battersea .. ..	.. ..	72	80 about
Westminster .. ..	.. ..	146	146
2.—IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH.			
Canterbury .. ..	.. ..	4	4
York and Ripon .. ..	.. ..	9	20*
Durham .. ..	.. ..	13	20
Winchester .. ..	.. ..	19	19
Chichester .. ..	.. ..	10	13
Brighton .. ..	.. ..	11	16*
Exeter .. ..	.. ..	19	20
Gloucester and Bristol .. ..	.. ..	6	12
Lichfield .. ..	.. ..	26	36
Lincoln .. ..	.. ..	1	No limit.
Landaff .. ..	.. ..	2	No fixed number.
Norwich .. ..	.. ..	3	3
Oxford .. ..	.. ..	14	58
Kidlington .. ..	.. ..	16	40*
Salisbury .. ..	.. ..	26	30
Chester .. ..	.. ..	41	70
Warrington .. ..	.. ..	20	35*
3.—NOT IN CONNECTION WITH THE CHURCH.			
British and Foreign Society .. ..	.. ..	103	103
Brecon Normal School .. ..	.. ..	28	28
Home and Colonial Infant School Society .. ..	.. ..	156	156
Total .. ..	.. ..	910	1067

Among the general designs of the measures resolved upon by the present Government may be described as being, first, to make a gradual increase in the number of Government inspectors, so as to admit, hereafter, of every school being visited at least once a year; secondly, to train up, and adequately remunerate, a superior class of teachers; and, thirdly, to promote the union of works of industry with the ordinary course of school instruction. For these purposes, the expedients proposed to be employed may be thus briefly gathered from the minutes of the Committee of Council, as brought forward by the Marquis of Lansdowne:—

1. In order to ensure a supply of skilful teachers, a succession of suitable candidates must be provided; the Normal Schools, where they are to be trained, must be supported; and a just reward must be allotted for their services. It is intended, therefore, to choose from among the elementary scholars a certain number of the cleverest and best-conducted, and to apprentice them to teachers duly qualified to instruct them. When their apprenticeship is completed, a certain number will be annually selected, according to merit, and as many of these as the Lord President may think fit will be appointed Exhibitioners to Normal Schools, under the denomination of Queen's Scholars. (An Exhibitioner is one who has a pension or allowance granted for the encouragement of learning.) Those apprentices who evince no aptitude for teaching, but who are of approved conduct and respectable attainments, will receive employment in the revenue departments.

As to providing support for the Normal Schools, the cost of the maintenance of each Queen's scholar will be defrayed by his exhibition. The further expense to the same amount, which the Institution incurs, will be met by granting, not only for every Queen's scholar, but for every pupil favourably reported on, the sums of £20, £25, and £30, at the close of the first, second, and third years respectively.

The requital of the teachers' services is thus to be provided for:—First, by an annual grant, in aid of salary; the salary increasing progressively according to the length of time he has been under training. This grant is to be bestowed only under certain conditions. Secondly, by a retiring pension, in the case of age or infirmity, which is to be allowed after fifteen years' service. Thirdly, by small annual gratuities to such teachers as are well reported of. Fourthly, a certain annual allowance, in proportion to the number, is to be granted for the instruction of apprentices and monitors.

2. The beneficial effects accruing from blending with the customary instruction of children industrial instruction in the pursuit of the parent, have been strikingly exemplified; and to encourage the general adoption of this practice, the Committee propose, under certain conditions, to make the following grants, *in aid—first*, towards the rent of school field-gardens, and the purchase of tools in the first year; *secondly*, for the erection of workshops, and towards the purchase of tools in the first year; *thirdly*, towards the erection of school kitchens and wash-houses. Gratuities are to be annually awarded, under certain conditions, to those masters and mistresses of whom the Inspectors shall make a favourable report.

The Minutes of Council, of which the above is a very brief and imperfect analysis, embrace two separate objects—Primary Education, and Pauper and Penal Education. It will be seen that to the former alone we have confined our observations. "From measures framed in so cautious yet liberal a spirit, and susceptible of such wide application," concludes Mr. Hamilton, "we may reasonably augur the happiest results for the steady advancement, and the progressive improvement, of Popular Education."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "J. R."—Right with respect to 162, but you have missed the *modus operandi* in 163. You will find the Evans' Gambit attack and defence fully treated of in Mr. Lewis's last Treatise, and in the forthcoming "Chess-Player's Handbook."
- "G. J. A."—You may claim a Queen for every Pawn advanced to the 8th sq of the board, and thus may have two or more Queens on the field at once. A "doubled Pawn" is one of two of the same colour which are on the same file. Thus, if you have a Pawn on your King's 4th, and another on any square of the King's file, they are called "doubled" Pawns.
- "A Great Gamester."—Back Numbers and Volumes of the "Chess-Player's Chronicle" are to be had of Hastings, Publisher, Carey-street.
- "Nauter."—You are quite in error respecting Enigma 123, as you will find on looking at it with attention. The Problem you have forwarded is incorrectly described, and cannot be solved as you suggest.
- "Assino."—When, in a Problem, it is stipulated that White is to checkmate in a given number of moves, it is understood that play as Black can, with the best possible defence, he cannot postpone the mate a single move beyond the number mentioned. See the Solution of 163, in this day's Paper.
- "C. E. R."—They shall be reported on next week. With regard to the other subject of your note, a line addressed to the Publisher will meet with immediate attention.
- "J. N."—Too late for examination this week, but they shall be looked over immediately.
- "T. N. B."—The subscription to the London Chess Club is only three guineas per annum. Apply to the Honorary Secretary.
- Solutions by "N. D.," "G. A. H.," "Gambit," "Stylk," "Phili," "R. S. C.," "K. A.," and "B. P.," are correct.
- ** An Amateur of some standing is desirous of playing a few Games by Correspondence. Address "B. H. R.," Post-office, Blackwater, Hants.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 161.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------|---|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K 4th (ch) | K to B 3rd | 4. Kt to K 4th (ch) | K to Q 3rd |
| 2. Kt to K 5th (ch) | K to B 3rd | 5. P to Q 8th, becoming a Knight, Double Check, and Mate. | |
| 3. R to K 2nd (ch) | K to Q 4th | | |

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 162.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Q to R 8th (ch) | K takes Q | 3. R to K 8th (ch) | K to B 2nd |
| 2. B to Q 6th (ch) | K to Kt sq (best) | 4. Kt Mates | |

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 163.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. Kt to K 7th (ch) | K to B 4th | 4. R takes K P (double ch) | K takes R |
| 2. Kt to K 8th (ch) | K to his 4th | 5. K B P one mate | |
| 3. P to Q 4th | R to K sq, or K B P one (a) | | |

(a) If Q P one, then 4. It takes Q P double ch and Mate.

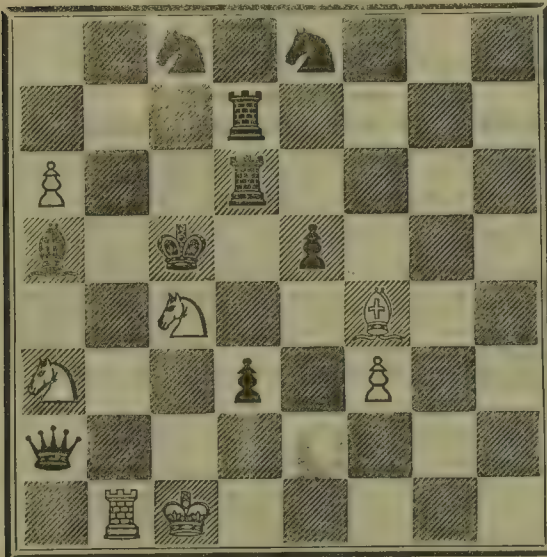
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 164.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1. R to Q 4th (ch) | B takes R | 4. Q P one (ch) | K to Q 4th |
| 2. B takes Kt (ch) | B takes B | 5. Q to K 4th mate. | |
| 3. R to Q 4th (ch) | K takes R | | |

PROBLEM, No. 165.

By Mr. Mc. G.—r.

White playing first, mates in five moves.



WHITE.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

- Played at New Orleans. Messrs. H. and R. consulting against Messrs. F. and M.
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE (H. and R.) | BLACK (F. and M.) | WHITE (H. and R.) | BLACK (F. and M.) |
| 1. K P two | K P two | 17. K B to K 3rd | Q Kt to Q 3rd (b) |
| 2. K B to Q 4th | K B to Q 4th | 18. K Kt P two (c) | P takes K P |
| 3. Q to K 2d | Q to K 2d (a) | 19. P takes P | Q Kt to Q 3rd |
| 4. K B P two | Q P one | 20. K B to Q 2nd | K Kt takes K P (d) |
| 5. K Kt to B 3d | Q B to K Kt 5th | 21. K R P one | K Kt to K B 7th |
| 6. Q B P one | Q Kt to B 3d | 22. K R P one | K P one |
| 7. Q Kt P two | K B to Q Kt 3d | 23. Q to K Kt 3rd | K P one |
| 8. Q R P two | Q R P one | 24. K Kt P one | K Kt to K 5th |
| 9. Q Kt to R 3d | K Kt to B 3d | 25. K B P one | Q R to K 3rd |
| 10. Q Kt P one | P takes P | 26. K B takes Kt | Q R to Q 8th (ch) |
| 11. K B takes P | Castles on K side | 27. K to his 2nd | Q takes K B |
| 12. K B P one | Q Kt to Q R 2d | 28. Q to K Kt 2nd | Q to her 6th (ch) |
| 13. K B to Q 4th | Q P one | 29. K to K B 3rd | K P one (dis ch) |
| 14. Q P one | Q R to Q sq | 30. K to K B 4th | K B to Q 2nd |
| 15. K R P one | B takes Kt | | Checkmate |
| 16. Q takes B | Q P one | | |

- (a) The best defence to the Lopez Gambit is 3. Q Kt to B 3rd.
- (b) Black play this game with a good deal of care and skill.
- (c) This looks promising, but it turns out badly for White's game in the end.
- (d) The proper play. If White try to win a piece, they are mated in two moves.

GAME PLAYED ALSO AT NEW ORLEANS, BETWEEN MESSRS. M. AND F., CONSULTING AGAINST MR. E. ROUSSEAU.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| WHITE (The Allies.) | BLACK (Mr. E. R.) | WHITE (The Allies.) | BLACK (Mr. E. R.) |
| 1. K P two | K P two | 23. Q Kt P one | Kt to Q sq |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd | Q Kt to B 3rd | 24. Q R P two (c) | Q to Q 2nd |
| 3. K B to Q 4th | K B to Q 4th | 25. Q B P one | Q takes K R P |
| 4. Q P one | K Kt to B 3rd | 26. Q Kt to B sq (d) | Q takes Q (ch) |
| 5. K R P one | Q P one | 27. Kt takes Q | Q P one |
| 6. Q Kt to B 3rd | Q B to K 3rd | 28. Q R P one | B to K B 4th |
| 7. K B to Kt 3rd | Q P one | 29. K R to Q B sq | K R P one |
| 8. P takes P | K Kt takes P | 30. P takes K B P | Kt P takes P |
| 9. Q Kt to K 4th | Q to K 2nd | 31. Q R P one | Q R to K 2nd |
| 10. Castles | K R P one | 32. Q Kt P one | K R checks |
| 11. Q B to K 3rd | K R P one | 33. Kt to R 2nd | Q R to Kt 2nd |
| 12. Q to K 2nd | K B P two | 34. Kt to Q 2nd | Kt to Q B 3rd |
| 13. Q Kt takes B (ch) | P takes Kt | 35. Kt to R sq | P takes Kt |
| 14. K R to K sq | K Kt P two | 36. Q Kt to B 4th | Kt P takes P (e) |
| 15. K R to K 2nd | K R P one | 37. Q P one | Q R to Kt 3rd |
| 16. B takes Kt | B takes B | 38. P takes Kt | Kt to Kt 3rd |
| 17. Q B P two | B to K B 2nd | 39. Q Kt P one (ch) | K to Q B 2nd |
| 18. K Kt P one | K B P one | 40. B to K 5th (ch) | K takes doubled P |
| 19. B to Q 2nd | B to K Kt 3rd (a) | 41. P one, becoming a Queen | R takes Q |
| 20. Q B to his 3rd | Castles on Q side | 42. B takes R | K P one |
| 21. Q Kt P two | Q R to K sq | 43. K R takes Q B P, and wins | |
| 22. Q P one | K P one (b) | | |

- (a) Something like lost time. Kt to Q 5th, or B to K 3rd, would have been of infinitely more service.
- (b) He would have lost a Pawn, apparently, by taking P with P.
- (c) Taking a lesson from the other side.
- (d) Q P one, or P takes Q P, might have been ventured first, we believe.
- (e) Q R P takes P looks better.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 130.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at his 4th | K at Q B's 2nd | Kt at K 3rd | Kt at K B's 3rd |
| K at his 3rd | K at her 3rd | Ps at K 7th and K 8th | Ps at Q Kt 2nd, Q 3rd and 6th, and K R 4th |
| Q R at his sq | Rs at Q B's sq and Q B 7th | | |
| Bs at K Kt sq and K 8th | B at K sq | | |
- White to play and mate in four moves.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 131.—By Mr. CLARE.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------------------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. |
| K at Q Kt 4th | K at Q 4th | Kt at K Kt 7th |
| B at Q 3rd | | Ps at K 5th, Q 6th, and Q B 5th |
| B at Q Kt 2nd | | |
- White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 132.—By the Same.

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. | BLACK. |
| K at Q 5th | K at his sq | Kt at K B 7th | Ps at Q B 3rd and 4th |
| B at K B 6th | R at K R 4th | Ps at K Kt 5th, and K 7th | |
| B at Q R 6th | Kt at K 3rd | | |
- White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 133.—By M. S. B. of Hull.

- | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. | WHITE. |
| K at Q Kt 7th | K at K B 4th | Kts at Q B 3rd and 5th |
| R at K Kt 8th | | P at Q Kt 2nd |
- White playing first mates in three moves.

LITERATURE.

TANCRED; OR, THE NEW CRUSADE. By B. DISRAELI, M.P.

"Tancred" is the young heir of an English Dukedom, enthusiastic and discontented with society and the age; he mourns over the decay of faith, the want of a sense of duty, the coldness of hearts, and the dearth of ideas and men. He is, in fact, an expression of religious, as Coningsby is of political dissatisfaction. "The New Crusade" is a voyage to the Holy Land, which he undertakes as a pilgrimage to the source and fountain of inspiration, where his earnest and impassioned spirit may receive an answer to its prayers and a solution of his doubts, that can be found on no soil but that once trod by the feet of the Redeemed. Such is the groundwork or idea of the tale; in its development it includes lighter themes, and characters and purposes more worldly; ranging from Belgrave-square to Jerusalem and Syria, there is ample opportunity for those sketches of places and persons, epigrammatic or glowing, which are the best portions of all Disraeli's works; as may be expected, his theory of "races," and his eulogies of the Eastern and Hebrew family of man, take a prominent place; it is curious as a physiological question, and his illustrations are eloquently and forcibly painted; but his zeal leads him at times to speak in a tone liable to misconception. There are themes that among all Christians are treated with a pious and reverent reserve; and some passages will be read by many with dubious approbation.

The tale opens with the preparations in the Ducal domain of Bellamont for celebrating the coming of age of Tancred, the heir of the old titles, which have been acquired by a new family, the founder of which was a dexterous fisher in the troubled waters of English politics in the American war and the French revolution; the gradual ascent of the family through all the grades of the peerage is cleverly sketched; but Tancred has none of the worldly tact of his grandfather; he is shy, proud, a genius, and enthusiastic; a dreamer of dreams, and quite misunderstood by all around him. So when his father is arranging everything for quietly seating him in Parliament for "the county," he startles the family with a refusal to take any part in public life, and a determination to go to Jerusalem; in Palestine, if anywhere on earth, he thinks God yet communes with his creature, man, and there he will refresh his soul, sickened and dissatisfied with the old and effete civilisation of Europe, with the sordid toil and splendid misery of England more especially. The Duke is alarmed, the Duchess terror-struck, for Syria she believes is a nest of fevers and plagues, and he is an only child. She sends him to a Bishop to correct his delusions; but the prelate is a man of expedient and compromise, and his advice has no effect. The sketch of this Dignitary is from the life, and will be instantly recognised. The spiritual teacher, failing, the aid of the shrewd man of the world is called in—and Lord Eskdale, the easy, careless, clever Peer we remember so well in "Coningsby," reappears. He advises delay, and a London season; and sets Tancred hunting for a yacht of sufficient burden for the voyage, launching him, meanwhile, into Almack's, the opera, and *déjeuners* at Richmond Villas. A certain Lady Constance nearly supersedes Jerusalem in the heart of Tancred; but she is too clever and too well read, particularly in geology, and disgusts Tancred with the fashionable "theory of development," by which it appears we have all been fishes, and shall, gradually, in the course of time, attain to wings. So he prepares again for his pilgrimage, but is again delayed by the sympathy of another beauty—Lady Bertie and Bellair, who affects entire sympathy with his opinions, and has nearly secured him in her nets when accident and Sidi-doria—that mercantile Monte Christo—discover her to him, as deep in railway speculations, and one of the keenest female gamblers of the age! The second disenchantment is too much for Tancred, who buys a yacht forthwith, and sets sail with the family friend, the family doctor, a servant chosen by Sidi-doria, and a letter of unlimited credit on Besso, a Syrian banker; at the beginning of the second volume he is in the Holy Land, endeavouring to penetrate "the great Asian mystery"—whatever that may mean. But he is kidnapped by a Bedouin Arab for the sake of a ransom, and becomes the pivot of a mass of Syrian political intrigues; he has a midnight vision on Sinai, and a brain fever; he recovers probably because the family doctor is not at hand, and because Eva, the daughter of Besso, besides being a great beauty, is a little of a leech. His adventures in the Desert and an episode, the history of Baroni's family—which illustrates the superiority of the Jewish race in all the arts—music, dancing, painting, and song—furnish the second volume. The third takes us to Lebanon, where Tancred is the guest of the scheming young Emir, Fakradene, who uses him to increase his influence among the Maronite chiefs. The jealousies and intrigues of the Syrian sects, the life of the mountains, the mingling of the patriarchal age with the fierce struggles of Eastern warfare, bring us upon new ground; but an analysis would take more space than we could spare. Tancred and Baroni find their way to Antioch, the country of the Anazar, a race who are neither Jews, Christians, nor Moslems, but, from what Tancred there sees, preserve the gods of old Greece in all their beauty, ready to come forth and possess the world again! He is here involved in a labyrinth of intrigue and mysticism, relieved by a little fighting; escapes, returns to Jerusalem with Eva, declares his love to the Jewess, at the very moment the Duke and Duchess arrive—we presume to break the match—and the tale closes. It is evidently a fragment, and awaits development in a second part.

The above is a mere outline of the plot. The merit of the work is not its story; it is the digressions, the sketches of life, the reflections, that will command attention. The work abounds in passages that may be separated from the text without injury. From them we take the following, as having a general interest:—

"What is most striking in London is its vastness. It is the illimitable feeling that gives it a special character. London is not grand. It possesses only one of the qualifications of a grand city, size; but it wants the equally important one, beauty. It is the union of these two qualities that produced the grand cities—the Romans, the Babylonians, the hundred portals of the Pharaohs; multitudes and magnificence; the millions influenced by art. Grand cities are unknown since the beautiful has ceased to be the principle of invention. Paris, of modern capitals, has aspired to this character; but, if Paris be a beautiful city, it certainly is not a grand one; its population is too limited, and, from the nature of their dwellings, they cover a comparatively small space. Constantinople is picturesque; nature has furnished a sublime site, but it has little architectural splendour, and you reach the environs with a fatal facility. London overpowers us with its vastness. Place a Forum or an Acropolis in its centre, and the effect of the metropolitan mass, which now has neither head nor heart, instead of being stupifying, would be ennobling. Nothing more completely represents a nation than a public building. A member of Parliament only represents, at the most, the united constituencies; but the Palace of the Sovereign, a National Gallery, or a Museum baptised with the name of the country, these are monuments to which all should be able to look up with pride, and which should exercise an elevating influence upon the spirit of the humblest. What is their influence in London? Let us not criticise what all condemn. But how remedy the evil? What is wanted in architecture, as in so many things, is—a man. Shall we find a refuge in a Committee of Taste? Escape from the mediocrity of one to the mediocrity of many? We only multiply our feebleness, and aggravate our deficiencies. But one suggestion might be made. No profession in England has done its duty until it has furnished its victim. The pure administration of justice dates from the deposition of Macclesfield. Even our boasted navy never achieved a great victory until we shot an Admiral. Suppose an architect were hanged? Terror has its inspiration, as well as competition."

Here is one of many illustrations of the supremacy of "race."—"Yes, but what is progressive development?" said Sidi-doria; "and what are the faculties of man? If development be progressive, how do you account for the state of Italy? One will tell you it is superstition, indulgences, and the Lady of Loretto; yet three centuries ago, when all these influences were much more powerful, Italy was the soul of Europe. The less prejudiced—a Puseyite, for example, like our friend Vavasour—will assure us that the state of Italy has nothing to do with the spirit of its religion, but that it is entirely an affair of commerce; a revolution of commerce has convulsed its destinies. I cannot forget that the world was once conquered by Italians who had no commerce. Has the development of Western Asia been progressive? It is a land of tombs and ruins. Is China progressive, the most ancient and numerous of existing societies? Is Europe itself progressive? Is Spain a tithe as great as she was? Is Germany as great as when she invented printing; as she was under the rule of Charles the Fifth? France herself laments her relative inferiority to the past. But England flourishes. Is it what you call civilization that makes England flourish? Is it the universal development of the faculties of man that has rendered an island almost unknown to the ancients the arbiter of the world? Clearly not. It is her inhabitants that have done this; it is an affair of race. A Saxon race, protected by an insular position, has stamped its diligent and methodic character on the century. And when a superior race, with a superior idea to Work and Order, advances, its state will be progressive, and we shall, perhaps, follow the example of the desolate countries. All is race; there is no other truth.—Civilization was more advanced in ancient than modern times; then what becomes of the progressive principle? Look at the great centuries of the Roman Empire! You had two hundred millions of human beings governed by a jurisprudence so philosophical, that we have been obliged to adopt its laws and living in perpetual peace. The means of communication, of which we now make such a boast, were far more vast and extensive in those days. What were the Great Western and the London and Birmingham to the Apian and Flaminian roads? After two thousand five hundred years, parts of these are still used. A man under the Antonines might travel from Paris to Antioch as with much ease and security as we go from London to York. As for Free-Trade, there never was a really unshackled commerce, except in the days when the whole of the Mediterranean coasts belonged to one Power. What a chapter there is now about the towns, and how their development is cited as the pecu-

larity of the age, and the great security for public improvement. Why, the Roman empire was the empire of great cities. Man was then essentially municipal."

There is a touch of humour in the following dialogue between the Arab Sheikh and the leader of the party who take Tancred prisoner, after some fighting:—"Salaam, Sheikh of Sheikh, it is done; the brother of the Queen of the English is your slave." "Good!" said Sheikh Amalek, very gravely, and taking his pipe from his mouth. "May your mother eat the hump of a young camel! When will they be here?" "They will be the first shadows of the moon." "Good! Is the brother of the Queen with Sheikh Saleem?" "There is only one God: Sheikh Saleem will never drink again unless he drink it in Paradise." "Certainly, there is only one God. What! has he fallen asleep into the well of Nummala?" "No; but we have seen many evil eyes. Four hares crossed our path this morning. Our salaam to the English Prince was not a salaam of peace. The brother of the Queen of the English is no less than an Antar. He will fight, yea or nay; and he has shot Sheikh Saleem through the head." "There is but one God, and his will be done. I have lost the apple of mine eye. The Prince of the English is alive?" "He is alive." "Good! Camels shall be given to the widow of Sheikh Saleem, and she shall be married to a new husband. Are there other deeds of Gin?" "One grape will not make a bunch, even though it be a great one." "Let truth always be spoken. Let your words flow as the rock of Moses." "There is only one God: if you call to Ibrahim-ben-Hassan, to Molgrabi Teuba, and Teuba-ben-Amin they will not be roused from their sleep; there are also wounds." "Tell all the people there is only one God: is it the Sheikh of the Jellaheens that has done these deeds of Gin?" "Let truth always be spoken; my words shall flow as the rock of Moses. The Sheikh of the Jellaheens counselled the young man not to fight, but the young man is a very Zatanal. Certainly there are many devils, but there is no devil like a Frank in a round hat."

Besso's idea of "Young England" is peculiar:—

"You know little of the world, Eva, and nothing of young Englishmen. There is not a race so proud, so wilful, so rash, and so obstinate. They live in a misty clime, on raw meats, and wines of fire. They laugh at their fathers, and never say a prayer. They pass their days in the chase, gaming, and all violent courses. They have all the power of the State and all its wealth; and, when they can wring no more from their peasants, they plunder the Kings of India."

Our last extract is a speculation on the more than Egyptian antiquity of Damascus:—

"London is a modern Babylon; Paris has aped Imperial Rome, and may share its catastrophe. But what do the sages say to Damascus? It had municipal rights in the days when God conversed with Abraham. Since then, the Kings of the great monarchies have swept over it; and the Greek and the Roman, the Tatar, the Arab, and the Turk, have passed through its walls; yet it still exists and still flourishes, is full of life, wealth, and enjoyment. Here is a city that has quaffed the magical elixir, and secured the philosopher's stone—that is always young and always rich. As yet, the disciples of progress have not been able exactly to match this instance of Damascus, but, it is said that they have great faith in the future of Birkenhead. We moralise among ruins: it is always when the game is played that we discover the cause of the result. It is a fashion intensely European, the habit of an organization that, having little imagination, takes refuge in reason, and carefully locks the door when the steed is stolen. A community has crumbled to pieces, and it is always accounted for by its political forms or its religious modes. There has been a deficiency in what is called checks in the machinery of government; the definition of the suffrage has not been correct; what is styled responsibility, has, by some means or other, not answered; or, on the other hand, people have believed too much or too little in a future state, have been too much engrossed by the present, or too much absorbed in that which was to come. But there is not a form of Government which Damascus has not experienced, excepting the representative, and not a creed which it has not acknowledged, excepting the Protestant. Yet, deprived of the only rule and the only religion that are right, it is still justly described by the Arabian poets as a pearl surrounded by emeralds."

RUFF'S GUIDE TO THE TURF; OR, Pocket Racing Companion, for 1847. R. Acker-mann.

This work may be confidently received as a very useful "Companion" for the approaching racing season. It contains all the nominations for the present year; a return of the racing of the past; a list of nearly 400 trainers and jockeys; entries for the great stakes in 1848; laws of racing; length of courses; and a variety of other information, peculiarly acceptable to the patrons of the Turf.

MADEMOISELLE JENNY LIND.

(From the Times of Wednesday.)

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following letter, in which it will be seen that Mademoiselle Lind has done justice to her high character, and confirmed the opinion we have more than once expressed. It is the more honourable that this offer has been made after receiving the opinion of the Attorney-General, and other eminent counsel, to the effect that the claims made against her were nugatory, and after an offer had been made to give up the engagement she had entered into with Mr. Bunn without any compensation being exacted, provided she would accept an engagement to sing at Covent-Garden Theatre in a future year, which in her reply she expressed her resolute determination not to accept under any circumstances. The pecuniary loss she now offers to submit to amounts to double the emolument she was to receive for her engagement with Mr. Bunn, if that gentleman had been in a position to avail himself of her services; and she has refused to allow Mr. Lumley to bear any portion of this enormous sacrifice, it being made by her own wish, and to remove the possibility of an impression that she has been actuated by merely mercenary motives.

Whatever may be the result of this offer, which to us appears far more than the circumstances required, there can be no doubt that Mademoiselle Lind has done all that was necessary to justify the high reputation for disinterestedness and good faith which she has hitherto maintained.

Vienna, Fevrier 23, 1847.
Monsieur, J'ai l'honneur de recevoir votre lettre du Dec. 19th, 1846, dans laquelle vous prétendez avoir à me demander des dommages intérêts pour ma non-venue en 1845. Vous connaissez parfaitement les raisons qui m'ont empêché, qui ont rendu impossible mon apparition sur votre théâtre. D'ailleurs mon arrivée n'aurait servi à rien, puisque vous n'avez ni la traduction de l'opéra le "Feldlager" en Anglais, ni la musique que je devais chanter. Il est plus que probable que l'affaire devant la loi ne vous rapporterait rien; mais je ne veux pas que vous puissiez me taxer de mauvaise foi, quelque peu que je méritasse ce reproche, et je vous offre en remettant le papier signé par moi, à la personne que je nommerai à cet effet, la somme de £2000 (deux mille livres) sterling.
Comme je dois venir à Londres en tout cas, je préférerais y venir avec la conscience d'avoir fait tout ce que dépendait de moi, et je laisse à votre jugement, si vous préférez cet arrangement à l'aimable à un procès qui vous ne rapportera peut-être rien du tout.
J'ai chargé M. Edward Jennings, 9, Chancery-lane, de mes instructions ultérieures.
A M. Bunn, Directeur du Théâtre, de Drury-lane, Londres.

[Translation.]

Vienna, February 23, 1847.
Sir,—I had the honour of receiving your letter of the 19th of December, 1846, in which you pretend to have to claim from me damages for my non-arrival in 1845. You are perfectly conversant with my reasons for not coming, and which rendered impossible my appearance at your theatre. Besides, my arrival would have been fruitless, since you had not at the time the opera of the "Feldlager" translated into English, nor the music which I was engaged to sing. It is more than probable that this affair brought before a court of justice would yield you nothing; but I am determined you shall not tax me again with bad faith, however little I merit such a reproach; and I offer to pay you the sum of £2000 (two thousand pounds) on your returning the paper signed by me to the person I shall appoint for the purpose.
As I shall, in any event, come to London, I should prefer coming with the consciousness of having done all that depended upon me, and I leave it to your choice and judgment whether you will prefer this arrangement to a lawsuit, from which you would probably derive nothing.
I have given to Mr. Edward Jennings, of 9, Chancery-lane, all necessary and further instructions on the present subject.
I remain, &c.,
JENNY LIND.

To Alfred Bunn, Esq., Director of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London.

This proposal from Mademoiselle Lind was accompanied by the following letter from her solicitor:—

9, Chancery-lane, March 13.
Sir,—I am instructed by Mademoiselle Jenny Lind to hand you the enclosed copy of a letter from that lady, at Vienna, the original of which remains in my hands for your inspection.
Mademoiselle Lind has voluntarily made this proposal, without assistance or advice from English lawyers, to purchase peace and escape litigation in a foreign land; and I am authorized immediately to carry it out.
The proposal is final; and, if you accept it, I will attend any appointment you make, and close the affair; and, on the other hand, if you object to it, or do not accept it on or before Tuesday next, I am instructed to appear and defend any suit you may think proper to institute against Mademoiselle Lind, and request you to direct your solicitor to send any process against that lady to me for appearance and defence.
I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. Bunn, Esq., Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

To the above, Mr. Bunn has replied as follows:—

11, Fittery-square, March 15, 1847.
Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 13th instant, and have only to observe that, on receiving the original letter from Mdlle. Lind (addressed to me) which you state to be in your hands, and of which you have enclosed me a copy, I will instantly reply to it.
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. BUNN.
E. Jennings, Esq., &c.

"Mr. Jennings waited upon me, and showed me a letter, not written by, but signed 'Jenny Lind,' which he refused to leave with me, although addressed to me. To that letter I have sent an answer giving a negative to the professional points therein sought to be maintained; but making a proposition, which—if Mdlle. Lind has that sense of 'disinterestedness and good faith' claimed for her—she will not hesitate to accept."

"As to the non-existence of any legal claim, from opinions alleged to have been delivered by the law-officers of the Crown, I beg to say I have acted upon the judgment of the first lawyers in England and Prussia, and feel assured that no such offer as £2000 would be made, if their opinion on the contract signed at Berlin, in the presence of the British Minister, were questionable."

The Pupils of the Royal Veterinary College have just presented Mr. Morton, Professor of Chemistry and Materia-Medica, at that Institution, with a chaste Silver Vase, as a mark of their gratitude and respect.

NAVAL FLOGGING.—At a Naval Court-Martial held at Portsmouth, on Saturday, J. Savage, A. B., was found guilty of desertion; his conduct having been for some time very bad, he was sentenced to receive fifty lashes, to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for twelve months, and to forfeit his pay and servitude. That part of the sentence relating to his receiving fifty lashes, has since been remitted by the Lords of the Admiralty. The other part of the sentence will be carried out.



INTERIOR OF A BARRACK CANTEEN.

CANTEENS IN BARRACKS.

We are glad to perceive that the moral condition of the Soldier is beginning to receive that attention to which it is entitled. We hear of normal schools, and savings' banks, for the army; and of reading-rooms being attached to Barracks for their intellectual improvement; and the salutary effects of the latter measure are extensively acknowledged. This success has, doubtless, led to other efforts for moral improvement, such as that made in the House of Commons, on the evening of the 5th instant, on the House going into a Committee on the Ordnance Estimates. Colonel Lindsay then moved for a direct inquiry into the Canteen System in the army; adding whether it would not be advantageous to discipline, and the moral improvement of her Majesty's troops, to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors in Canteens within the precincts or proximity of Barracks.

It may be as well to explain that a Canteen is a place in Barrack where a licensed sutler is allowed to sell provisions, liquors, coffee, &c., to non-commissioned officers, and privates, and the quartermaster of the regiment is responsible that no irregularity occurs; the sale of wine, beer, or spirits, is not allowed, except at the Canteen.

The honourable member, as grounds for his motion, stated that the Canteens in our different Barracks were let by the Government for the large sum of £65,000 a year, that the mode of letting them was very injurious, and that it led to the renters exacting from the Soldiers exorbitant prices for the bread, beer, cheese, and spirits which they furnished. His object in bringing forward his motion was to get rid of the sale of spirits, because the young Recruit, as soon as he reached his Barrack, was seduced by the old Soldier into the Canteen, and there laid the foundations of those habits of irregular excitement which soon reduced him to the melancholy state of a confirmed drunkard, and rendered him liable to the severest penalties inflicted in the army.

Colonel Lindsay adduced much frightful evidence of the prevalence of drunkenness in the army, which he maintained to be greatly encouraged by the facilities of Canteens. Thus, Dr. Ferguson, late Inspector-General of Military Hospitals, has asserted that "the Army Canteens have ever been institutions of drunkenness; and it is difficult to believe how an abuse so monstrous, and a nuisance so palpable, could have been tolerated so long and to such an extent. It shows the difficulty, in our service, of carrying even the most obvious reforms into effect, when

anything in the shape of improvement comes to be proposed to the disturbance of existing interests, or even bad habits of any kind. If kept up at all, it must have been from the high rent that was paid to the barrack department. But how these authorities could reconcile the gains thus obtained at so much deadly cost to their consciences, must remain a problem."

Mr. Fox Maule (the Secretary at War), in reply, defended Canteens, when applied to the legitimate use of Soldiers in Barracks; at the same time, it was allowed that certain evils had grown up with the system, the whole of which, it was promised, should undergo the most careful revision; and, upon this assurance, Colonel Lindsay's motion was withdrawn. It will thus be seen that another step—and a very important one—has been taken towards the improvement of the Soldier



EXTERIOR OF BARRACK CANTEEN.

To this evidence of the evils of Canteens we append two graphic examples, sketched from the life, in the precincts of the Horse Guards; presenting the abuse of the system with unexaggerated detail.

GREAT BELL FOR MONTREAL CATHEDRAL.

Thus, the largest Bell in the British empire, has just been completed by Messrs. Mears, of Whitechapel—the founders, *inter alia*, of the great Bells of Lincoln and York. The casting of this Bell was completed on Saturday, the 20th February. It was necessary for the purpose to fuse about twenty-five tons of metal; which, at the proper heat, was let loose from the furnaces, and thence safely lodged in the mould in twelve minutes from the time of "tapping." After a few days being allowed for the cooling of the casting, it was raised from the pit, and the mould detached from the metal. When freed from its earthy incumbrance, the soundness of the casting, and the quality of the tone, proved perfectly satisfactory to the founders.

The weight of the Bell may be taken at 13½ tons. Its dimensions are as follows:—

Diameter at mouth	..	..	8 ft. 7 inches.
Height to shoulder	..	..	5 11
Diameter at shoulder	..	..	4 8

The thickest part, or sound bow, is 8 inches.

The tone of the Bell, which is grand, deep, round, and sonorous, is upon the key F below the line—bass clef of the pianoforte scale. The inscription is in Roman capitals:—

NEGOTIAMINI. DUM VENIO. OMNES SPIRITUS. LAUDET
DOMINUM: ANNO DOMINI 1847. FUNDATAE. MARIANOPOLIS 202°
PII. P.P. IX. PONTIFICATUS 1° REGNI VICTORIAE. BRITANNIARUM 10°
EX. PISSIMO. MERCATORUM
AGRICOLARUM. ARTIFICUMQUE
MARIANOPOLITANENSIVM: DONO.

And, upon the lip:—
CAROLUS. ET. GEORGIUS MEARS. LONDINI. FECERUNT.

The Bell is ornamented, and has cast upon it the effigies of the Virgin and St. John the Baptist; besides a Medallion, illustrative of Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce.

It is the intention of the founders to give the public an opportunity of seeing the Bell, of which due notice will be given previous to its shipment for Canada.

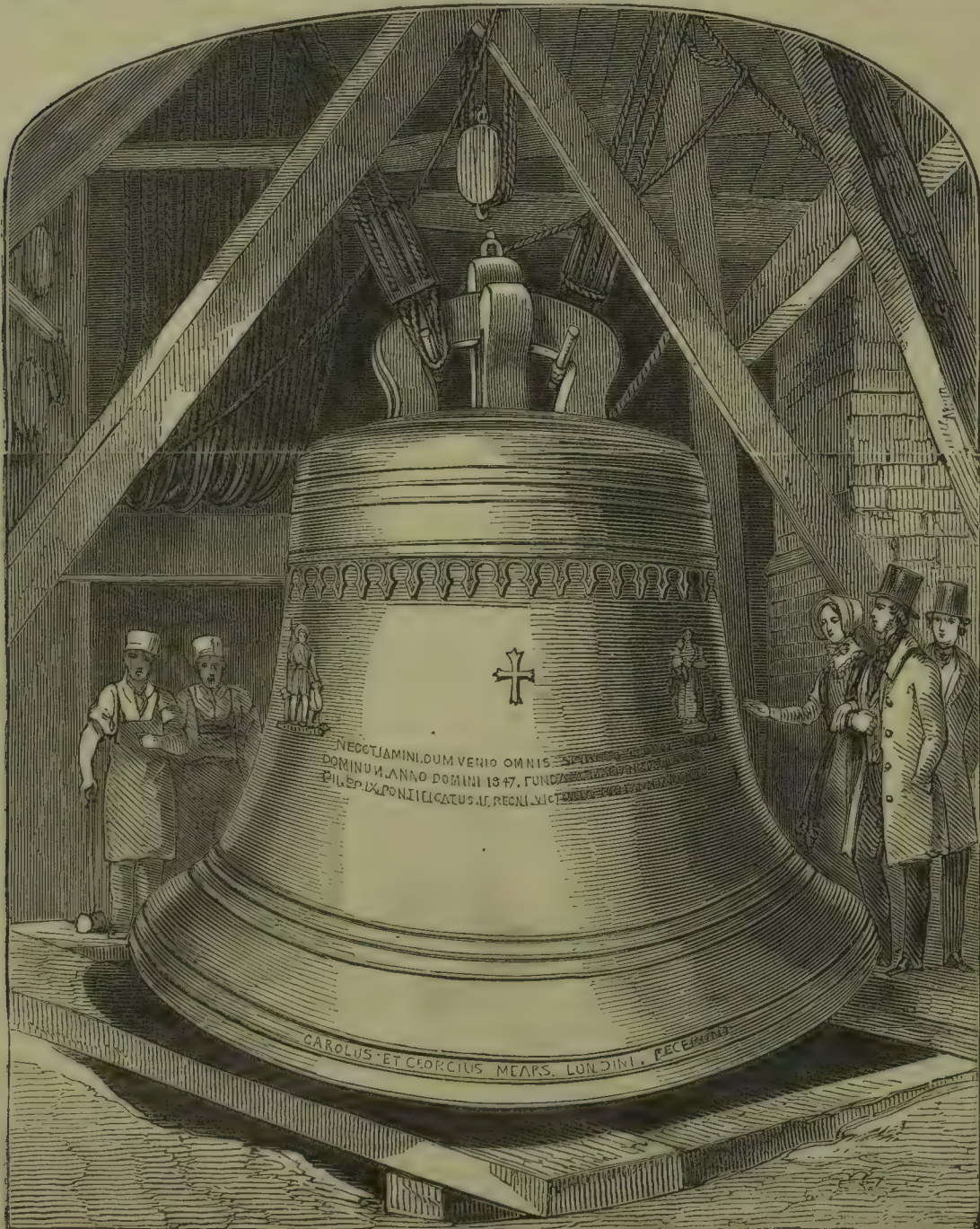
At the foundry of Messrs. Mears (an old establishment, which has existed since 1738), besides the large Bells of York and Lincoln, St. Paul's and Canterbury, were cast the celebrated peals of Bow and Cripplegate, York, Shrewsbury, Norwich, Coventry, Leeds, Liverpool, Wakefield, and Birmingham; together with several hundred sets, and thousands of chimes and single bells, as may be seen from their list. Here, the whole of the operation connected with the founding, trimming, tuning; the making of the equipment for the erecting and ringing of the Bells in the Tower; are carried on, and completed.

It may be interesting to state the comparative sizes and weights of the Great Bell for Montreal, with some other large Bells:—

	Diameter.	Weight.		Diameter.	Weight.
	ft. in.	ton. cwt.		ft. in.	ton. cwt.
Montreal	.. 8 7	.. 13½ 0	Oxford	.. 7 2	.. 8 0
Paris	.. 8 6½	.. 13 0	Lincoln	.. 6 10	.. 5 8
York	.. 8 2	.. 11 0	Ghent	.. 6 10	.. 5 0
Mannes	.. 7 9	.. 9 0	St. Paul's	.. 6 9	.. 5 0
Cologne	.. 7 6	.. 8½ 0			

INAUGURATION OF PRINCE ALBERT.—The inauguration of Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, will take place on Thursday next, the 25th of March. The deputation from the University will consist of the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, the Chaplains, the Proctors, Registrar, and the Esquire Bedel. The deputation will proceed to Buckingham Palace at the hour appointed. At the ceremony, the Vice-Chancellor will address the Chancellor in an English speech; he will then deliver him the letters patent, sealed with the University seal, and also the book of the University statutes. The Chancellor will then take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and then the oath of office, after which the Vice-Chancellor, taking him by the right hand, places the Chancellor in the chair; the Public Orator will then advance and make a Latin speech, after which the Chancellor will reply in English. The Chancellor will entertain the deputation at dinner in the evening.

FUNERAL OF A SISTER OF THE HOLY GUILD.—On Monday afternoon, a funeral of rather an extraordinary kind in this country, although of frequent occurrence in France and on the Continent, took place at the Roman Catholic Church at Islington. The deceased, Mdle. Smith, a native of France, resided at No. 32, Clarendon-square, Somers-town, and was a member of the "Holy Guild," a benevolent society bearing that name, and to which she has bequeathed all her property. Being the first of the order who has died in this country, the sisterhood and brotherhood, on account of her benevolence, determined on paying a last tribute to her remains by a "state funeral." Shortly after two o'clock, the coffin was brought out and placed on a litter with handles, over which a pall was thrown. A magnificent canopy, surmounted with plumes, relieved with white satin, was fitted on the litter, which was carried by six men, habited in blue cloaks. Immediately preceding the corpse was carried a black banner, with white edges, upon which was emblazoned the cross, supported by the emblems of the order, with the words "Holy Guild—Jesu Mercy." Following immediately behind the corpse, were eight sisters of the order, wearing blue cloaks, and carrying wands, surmounted with crosses. From their waists were suspended, by blue ribbons, large crucifixes. In this order they passed the Roman Catholic Chapel in Clarendon-square, through Chilton-street, the New-road, &c., to the place of sepulture, where the funeral rites, according to the Romish Church, were performed. A large crowd followed the procession.



GREAT BELL FOR MONTREAL CATHEDRAL, CAST BY MESSRS. MEARS.

MRS. BUTLER.

THIS highly-gifted actress has been performing in her most celebrated characters at Manchester; and latterly, at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool. A Correspondent has sketched the lady in the two opposite walks of tragedy and comedy—as *Lady Macbeth* and *Lady Teazle*; and these performances are spoken of in the highest terms of eulogy.



MRS. BUTLER, AS LADY MACBETH.

We are happy to learn that, very shortly, Mrs. Butler will appear in London; we believe, at the St. James's Theatre. Her engagement at the Princess' Theatre will commence early in May.

Mrs. Butler made her *début* on the stage in the autumn of 1829, in the character of *Juliet*, ("Romeo and Juliet"); her father, Mr. Charles Kemble, performing *Mercutio*; and her mother, *Lady Capulet*. The

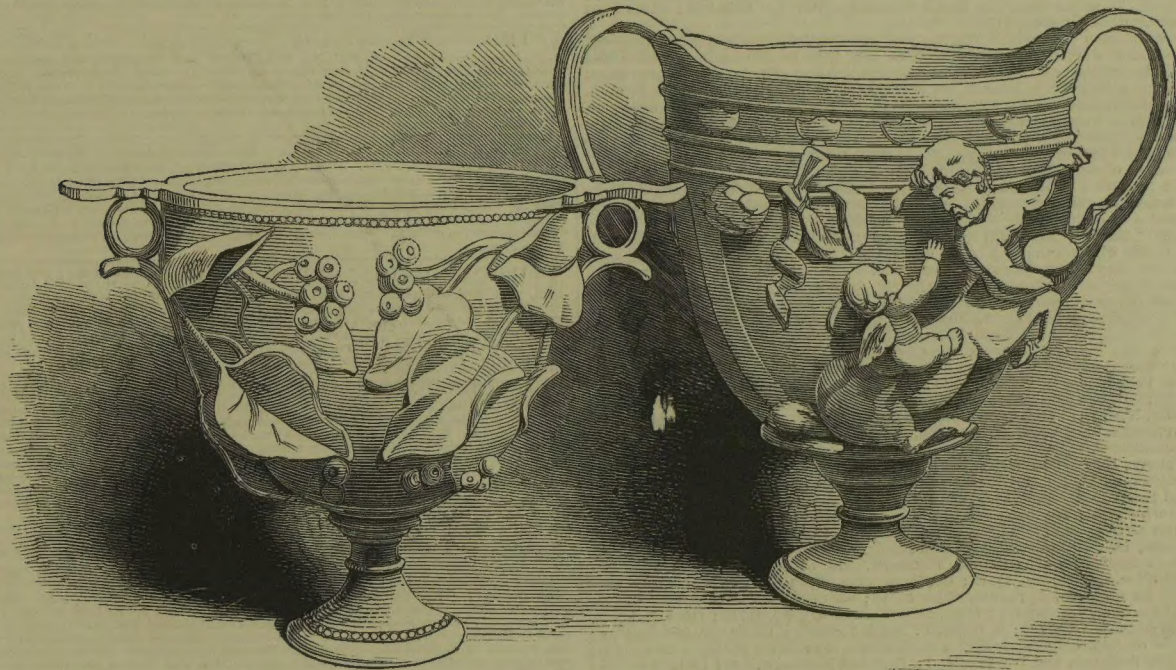
Nurse was the inimitable Mrs. Davenport. The entire representation was novel, gratifying, and affecting. Miss Kemble was then scarcely eighteen: her success was almost electric; and her admirable performance of the leading Shakspearean characters aided in propping up the falling fortunes of Covent Garden Theatre until Miss Kemble visited the United States, and was there received with enthusiasm akin to that displayed in the mother-country. The publication of her Tour, and her subsequent marriage to Mr. Butler, are most probably, in the recollection of the reader.

DEATH OF HERVEY LEACH.—The mortal career of this remarkable individual, who earned for himself considerable reputation both in this country and abroad, for his clever personifications of the habits and eccentricities of the monkey race under the assumed name of Signor Hervio Nano, terminated, after a short illness, on Tuesday evening, at his residence, George-street, Shoreditch. A short time ago deceased exhibited himself at the Egyptian Hall, disguised as an extraordinary animal captured at the Cape of Good Hope, "supposed to be the link between the human race and the orang-outang," and called "What is it?" The last place deceased performed at was the Standard Theatre, in December last, where, notwithstanding the deception having been discovered and made public, he continued to represent "What is it?" He was about to start for Lisbon when he was taken ill. He was a native of America, and in his forty-sixth year. The last request of the deceased was, that his body should be presented to Dr. Liston, the eminent surgeon, not to be buried, but embalmed and kept in a glass case, as the doctor had been a particular friend to him.

MR. O'CONNELL'S HEALTH.—We have been informed (says the *Globe*) that the health of the hon. and learned Member for Cork has not much improved, if at all, since his arrival at Hastings; the only benefit which the change of air has produced is, that he seems in somewhat better spirits. With this exception, however, he is in much the same state of health that he was in before he left town. Although there are other accounts given of the hon. gentleman's health, we have reason to believe that this is the true one. It is said that his medical advisers have recommended his immediate removal to the south of Europe.

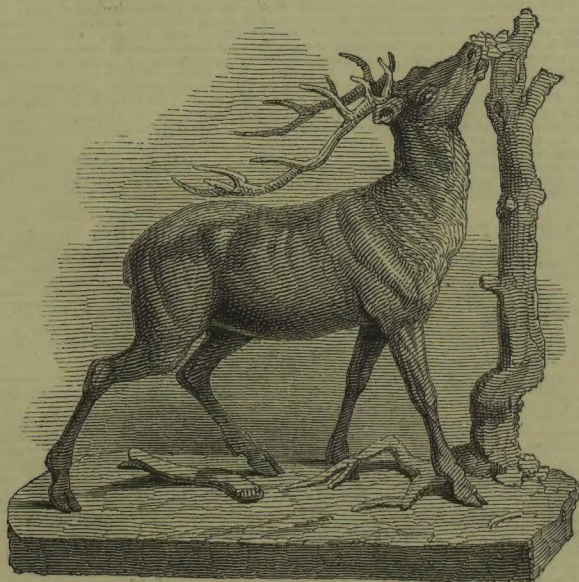
SOCIETY OF ARTS.—SELECT SPECIMENS OF BRITISH DECORATIVE ART.

WE resume our Illustrations of this very interesting Exhibition with a fine specimen of Iron Casting—a Stag—executed by the Coalbrook Dale Iron Works, and exhibited by Messrs. Cottam and Hallen. We agree with the "Introductory" remark, that the specimens in Metal "do not equal similar productions of France and Germany. We can beat our continental neighbours in making steam-engines and casting iron beams, but we have not yet approached them in ornamental metal work. The Coalbrook Dale Iron Works are making a good beginning in the finer kinds of work; and a creditable specimen is shown in the Illustration: but we have as yet no such establishment in England as that of M. Deniere in Paris. Excepting the bronze lately produced after Mr. Bell's 'Eagle Slayer,' for the *Art-Union*, it was absolutely impossible to find a satisfactory specimen of a recent English bronze of high art. But we may console ourselves with remembering, that, so recently as 1834, it was complained that there was little or no trade in Paris for bronzes. There are now six thousand persons employed in this ornamental art."



POMPEIAN VASES.

Next are two Pompeian Vases, of exquisite design. One is a small Vase, of great elegance, modelled in Parian, from a cast brought from Italy, by his Grace the Duke of Sutherland; the original being in silver. The other is, also, from a silver original, at Naples; it was modeled from a cast brought by the Duke of Sutherland, lent to Messrs. Minton and Co., and manufactured by them.



CAST, FROM THE COALBROOK DALE IRON WORKS.

In our Report, last week, were two or three mis-statements, which we are anxious to correct. Thus, we have engraved but one of the Statuettes; and the Black Marble Lotus Cup and Tazza were not executed by Irving's Patent Machine, but sculptured by Mr. Hall. The Wood Carving engraved is chiefly by Jordan's, and not Irving's Machine.

We are happy to learn that the above Exhibition has already had the good effect of adding largely to the member-roll of the Society of Arts. It is, certainly, only a beginning; but, as we have already said, "a move in the right direction." It is an effort to elevate national taste, which merits the warmest encouragement; and we cannot too strongly impress on our manufacturers, for their own sake, in these days of Free Trade, to do their best to promote it.



MRS. BUTLER, AS LADY TEAZLE.

ASTLEY'S:—MR. PABLO FANQUE, AND HIS TRAINED STEED.

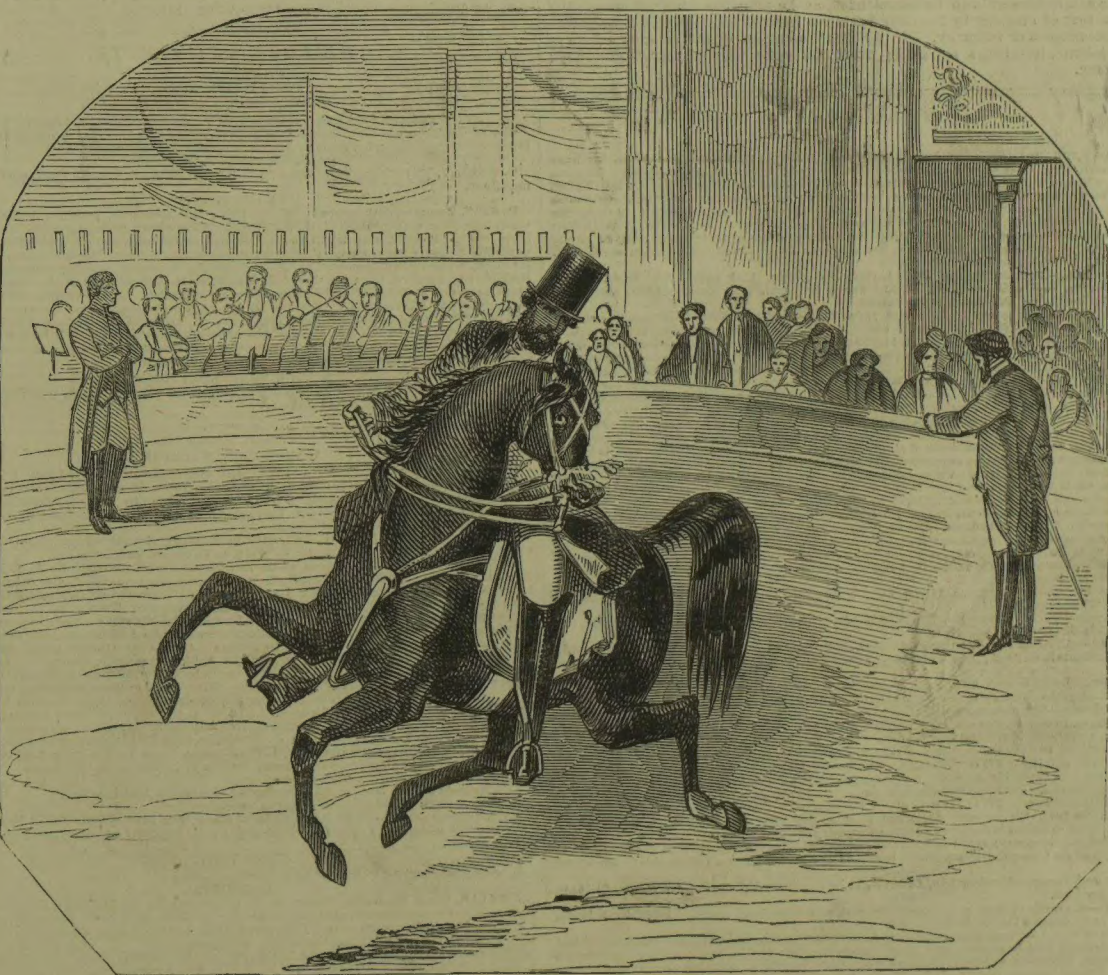
THIS extraordinary feat of the *manège* has proved very attractive, as we anticipated in our Journal of last week; and we have judged the success worthy graphic commemoration. As we have already described, the steed dances to the air, and the band has not to accommodate itself to the action of the horse, as in previous performances of this kind. The grace and facility in shifting time and paces with the change of the air, is truly surprising.

The skilful rider, Mr. William Darby, or, as he is professionally known, M. Pablo Fanque, is a native of Norwich, and is about 35 years of age. He was apprenticed to Mr. Batty, the present proprietor of "Astley's Amphitheatre," and remained in his company several years. He is proficient in rope-dancing, posturing, tumbling, &c.; and is also considered a very good equestrian. After leaving Mr. Batty, he joined the establishment of the late Mr. Ducrow, and remained with him for some time. He again joined Mr. Batty; in 1841, he began business on his own account, with two horses, and has assembled a fine stud of horses and ponies at his establishment at Wigan, in Lancashire, in which county Mr. Pablo is well known, and a great favourite. The black mare, with which he is at present performing, was purchased by him of Mr. Batty about three years since, who had previously obtained her from the Queen's Mews. Mr. Pablo has trained her to do the most extraordinary feats of the *manège*, an art hitherto considered to belong only to the French and German professors of equitation, and her style certainly far exceeds anything that has ever yet been brought from the Continent.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" is one of those operas which never tires. It may be heard again and again, and still the splendid *moreaux* it contains, time after time, make the deepest impression on the ear and on the mind. While listening to such music as this how much are we led to regret that Donizetti has caused his name to be associated in our mind with those scores of insipid, senseless bravuras and duos, the production of an over-exhausted brain—in which modern amateurs delight. It is difficult to believe that the same hand was at work in such flimsy compositions as these, and in such productions as the two last *finales* for example, of *Lucia*. Unfortunately, works similar to the latter, which procured to Donizetti this wide-spread popularity, at the same time obtained, by giving a *prestige* to his name, success for compositions which otherwise would



ASTLEY'S.—MR. PABLO FANQUE, AND HIS TRAINED STEED.

have been buried in oblivion; and, besides, gave currency to imitations of these on the part of composers incapable of copying his higher efforts. We have, therefore, threefold reason to wish that Donizetti had contented himself with writing half the number, at most, of the operas he has actually produced, "Lucia" is perhaps the *chef d'œuvre* of this master; while there are charming scraps of melody interspersed throughout, there are *moreaux* such as the "Chi mi frena," and the "Fras Peco," which he has never equalled elsewhere, and the first displays that genius for concerted music, which some have almost denied him, but which he has also indisputably shown in the quartet of "Don Pasquale, the trio of Lucia, Borgia, and some of his other operas. It is true that few composers have been so favoured by the subject they worked upon, as Donizetti in "Lucia." Few dramatic situations can be more striking and effective than the appearance of *Edgar Ravenswood*, in the midst of the bridal party; his demand for the ring of betrothal, and his malediction of the weak and unhappy *Lucy*; and how beautifully does the music, throughout, portray each variation and shade of feeling. For an artist possessed of dramatic power, no scene could be more advantageous than this, and certainly *Fraschini* makes the most of it, both as an actor and a singer. In the concluding part his voice is really superb, and towers above those of the chorus, with a force and power truly terrific. This artist possesses a fund of energy and passion, which would make him equal to the greatest parts; the only danger is that of its abuse. This we remarked in the concluding scene; he is sometimes tempted to alter the "Fras Peco," from the flowing tender character with which he gave it on the first night, and to throw into it one of those bursts of voice, which never fail to call down applause, but which here is not in place. It is, however, perhaps invidious to find fault here, for the "Fras Peco" is exquisitely sung by this artist; he has improved greatly in the rendering of the opening duet, with Castellan, the latter part of which he gives with much delicacy and feeling, though his voice requires warming and bringing out before the listener can attain any idea of its real quality and power. Castellan sings, acts, and looks the part of *Lucia* admirably. The singing of this delightful artist is even improved since last year. When she first appeared, tempted by the wonderful flexibility of her organ, she indulged in too great a luxuriance of *fortissimo*, to give to the music its full value; now it is rare that she executes a *roulade* which does not seem to flow naturally from the sentiment of the music; and of the exquisite sweetness and delicacy with which she executes the passages, it is impossible to give an idea. In the part of *Ashton*, not by any means a favourite one with baritones, the effect of Coletti's fine voice strikes us with renewed force every time we hear him; in the *allegro* of the duet with Castellan, in the second act, as in the "Chi mi frena," he is, above all, highly effective.

Besides the "Sonnambula," which was given on Thursday, with Gardoni and Castellan, a new ballet was produced, entitled "Thé; ou, La Fée aux Fleurs." The subject turns on the fanciful passion of a young Eastern Prince for flowers, which absorb his eyes and thoughts to the exclusion of all other favorites; *Thé*, a young and lovely slave, is, by the intervention of her godmother, *La Fée aux Fleurs*, transformed into a rose, as the only means of gaining his affections. The stratagem succeeds, and the whole winds up with their union. Such is the plot, which, by its fanciful character, and its combination of Eastern scenery, dresses, and dancers, the introduction of animated flowers, &c., on the stage, gives full scope to the imagination of the ballet-master and the scenic decorator.

The present week has been a tolerably quiet one in the dramatic world, all the pieces we noticed last week having proved attractive enough to warrant their continuance in the bills. A new comedy is announced at the Haymarket this evening, to be called "The Light Troop of St. James," which, it is not improbable, may turn out to be an adaptation of a French vaudeville "L'Escadron Volante de la Reine."

The only other novelties of the week are, a two act piece—"Dreams of the Heart"—at the Princess's, and a clever farce at the St. James's theatre. The first of these narrowly escaped condemnation: the most charitable line we can take is to say very little about it, more than that it is a bad translation of a mesmeric vaudeville, in which, we think, Rose Meri played the principal character. The "Dreams of the Heart" were so rudely disturbed by the hisses of the audience, —at least those whom the dullness of the piece did not mesmerize into dreams of their own—that we do not think we shall long see the name in the bills. Messrs. Ryder, J. Vining, and H. Hughes, and Mrs. Stirling played in it, and had certainly succeeded in catching the wit of spirit of the author. The plot somewhat resembled that of "La Sonnambula," with the exception that the heroine gets into various unpleasant predicaments through her unconsciousness in a mesmeric state instead of whilst asleep.

At the St. James's, M. Lafont's benefit was attended by a full audience, and Alcide Toussez appeared in a new character—that of a poor stroller, who, finding the manager of the Marseilles theatre in great distress from the non-arrival of the "eminent tragedian," *Lekain*, announces himself as that personage, and appears in his place. He succeeds admirably, but on the following day the real Simon Pure arrives: and this leads the wretched impostor into all kinds of troubles and predicaments, which, however, at last terminate in his satisfaction. The theatre was honoured with the presence of her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, with their suites.

At the Adelphi, "The Flowers of the Forest" is drawing money; so much so, that we hear Mr. Webster will not care particularly to bring forward any other novelty for Easter, reserving his burlesque until the attraction of the drama begins to flag. Some curtailments have been made since the first representation, but we scarcely think with a sufficiently unsparring hand. On the second representation, Madame Celeste was suffering from severe indisposition; probably induced by her exertions on the first night; and we hear that Miss Woolgar fainted after leaving the stage in one of the scenes, and was only enabled to go through the performance by the use of stimulants. The Adelphi has been singularly unfortunate, with respect to the health of the principal members of its corps.

The Lyceum management has revived "Martin Chuzzlewit," with its original cast; and *Mrs. Gamp* and *Young Bailey* provoke the same laughter as of old. Three or four novelties are in active preparation against the holidays, one of them being a melo-drama by Mr. Shirley Brooks.

Mr. Love, the polyphonist, is to be heard in great force at Crosby Hall, where his new entertainment of "Christmas in the Olden Time," has proved a hit. Indeed, simple-minded people may be pardoned for entertaining great doubts whether the various fictitious characters of his monodrama are not, after all, real personages cunningly placed about—under the floor, and up the chimney, and on the roof, and behind the screens—to aid his deceptions. There is something almost marvellous in the rapidity with which Mr. Love changes his costumes and general make-up. His little table is a perfect hotel, in which all sorts of strange characters appear to be staying and making a night of it; and the entire entertainment is to be commended, as keeping the audience in a continuous roar of laughter by the most harmless humour imaginable, perfectly free from coarseness or vulgarity. Mr. Love is the cuckoo of the summer season of entertainments—always appearing about the same time of year, and always welcome.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—During the present week the arrivals of English wheat have been moderately good, yet the day was by no means largely supplied with supplies. All descriptions moved off steadily, at about Monday's quotations. In foreign wheat, for export as well as home consumption, very little business was doing, yet the holders were firm, and would not sell, except at full prices. The import of barley having been large the barley trade was slow, at late rates. The show of English parcels was trifling. With malt we were scarcely supplied, yet the brewers were very cautious in their operations, at barely late rates. Oats were tolerably steady, but all other articles, including Indian corn, commanded very little attention.

ARRIVALS.—English: Wheat, 5180; barley, 1050; malt, 1530; oats, 1430. Irish: Wheat, —; barley, —; malt, —; oats, 7820. Foreign: Wheat, 3220; barley, 1430; malt, —; oats, 9960. Flour: 1950 sacks, 10,700 barrels. English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 72s to 79s; ditto white, 75s to 85s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 70s to 75s; ditto white, 75s to 80s; grinding barley, 41s to 44s; distilling, 53s to 55s; malted ditto, 51s to 54s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 72s to 75s; brown ditto, 67s to 69s; Kingston and Ware, 74s to 79s; Chevalier, 76s to 81s; Yorkshire and Lancashire flour, 42s to 44s; potato, 34s to 36s; Youghal and Cork, black, 30s to 33s; ditto white, 34s to 36s; tick beans, new, 48s to 50s; ditto old, —s to —s; grey peas, 51s to 53s; mangle, 42s to 44s; white, —s to —s; bolters, 54s to 56s, per quarter. Town-made flour, 60s to 65s; Suffolk, 50s to 55s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 48s to 54s, per 280 lbs. Foreign: Wheat, 70s to 80s; barley, 46s to 52s; oats, 32s to 35s; beans, 44s to 53s; and peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 41s to 42s; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The arrivals of clover seed being on the increase, the demand is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. In all other seeds, comparatively little is doing. Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 50s; Baltic, crushing, 44s to 46s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 48s. Hempseed, 38s to 39s per quarter. Coriander, 10s to 13s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 9s to 10s; white ditto, 8s to 10s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English Rapeseed, new, 22s to 25s per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 21s to 23s 13s; ditto, foreign, 21s to 23s 13s per 1000; Rapeseed cakes, 27s to 27 1/2s per ton. Canary, 70s to 77s per quarter. English Clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 10d to 10 1/2d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4lb loaf.

Imported Weekly Average.—Wheat, 74s 2d; barley, 52s 10d; oats, 31s 2d; rye, 56s 1d; beans, 52s 7d; peas, 54s 11d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 73s 4d; barley, 53s 7d; oats, 32s 3d; rye, 56s 1d; beans, 53s 6d; peas, 56s 6d.

Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar are in good request, and last week's quotations are paid in every instance. Refined goods are selling at 63s for brown, and 64s to 65s 6d for standard lump.

Coffee.—Ceylon is quite as dear: but other kinds are neglected.

Rice.—Buyers purchase with extreme caution, and prices are barely supported.

Provisions.—The demand for all kinds of Dutch butter is in a very sluggish state, and prices have, in some instances, a downward tendency. The best qualities are selling at 10s 10s to 10s 10s, and the middling and inferior ditto 7s 10s to 10s 10s. Irish butter is a slow sale, at 9s 10s to 10s 10s per cwt for Carlow; 9s 10s to 9s 10s for Cork; 9s 10s to 9s 10s for Clonmel; 8s 10s to 9s 10s for Waterford; and 9s 10s to 9s 10s for Limerick. English butter is a dull sale, at 9s 10s to 11s 10s per cwt for Dorset, and 10s 10s to 11s 10s for fresh. The bacon market is in a very excited state, and the quotations have improved 1s to 2s per cwt. Prime sizeable Waterford is now held at 7s 10s to 8s; and heavy 7s 10s to 7s 10s. A second year's dealer is doing, but prices may be quoted from 7s 10s to 8s per cwt. Hams are at 4s 10s per cwt. Lard is held at higher rates. English cheese is dull, but American parcels are quite as dear.

Tallow.—This market is not so active as of late. P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 51s to 51 1/2s; and for forward delivery 46s 3d to 46s 6d per cwt. Town Tallow, 50s to 50s 6d net cash.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 22s 5d to 24s 6d; clover ditto, 23s 5d to 25s; and straw, 11s 10s to 12s 10s per load.

Rum.—All kinds of Rum are in heavy request, and somewhat lower. Proof East India, 3s 6d; and West India, 3s 9d per gallon.

Hops (Friday).—Our market continues to be scantily supplied with the best hops of last year's growth, both in pockets and bags. Such qualities are in fair request, at last week's quotations; but all other kinds command very little attention, with full average supplies on offer. Sussex packets, 24s 0s to 24s 8s; Weald of Kent ditto, 24s 0s to 24s 16s; Mid and East Kent ditto, 24s 0s to 25s 12s per cwt.

Cattle (Friday).—Hampshire, 19s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 17s; Haswell, 21s 3d; Wylam, 16s 3d; Barnard's, 16s; Hutton, 21s; and Stewarts, 21s per ton.

Small Cattle (Friday).—The number of beasts on offer this morning being on the increase, and the attendance of buyers small, the beef trade was excessively dull, at a decline in the quotations of 1d per lb.—the highest figure for the best sorts being only 4s 8d per lb., and at which a clearance was not effected. There were in the market 900 beasts, 50 sheep, and 51 calves

from Holland and Germany. The supply of sheep was by no means large; yet the sale for that description of stock was heavy, and the prices receded quite 2d per lb. The first arrival of lambs from the Isle of Wight took place to-day—30 head having reached us from that quarter, in good condition. The lamb trade was dull, at prices varying from 5s 2d to 6s per lb. Calves met with heavy sale, at a reduction in value of 4d per lb. In pigs, next to nothing was doing. Milch cows were a slow sale, at from 16s to 21s 5s each, including their small calf.

Per Sib, to sink the offals.—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; second quality ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 1s 10d to 2s 0d; prime Down ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; large hogs, 3s 6d to 4s 2d; neat small porkers, 4s 8d to 4s 10d. Lambs, 5s 2d to 6s 0d. Suckling calves, 18s to 28s; and quarter old store pigs, 16s to 19s each. Beasts, 71s; cows, 18s; sheep and lambs, 32s 10d; calves, 14s; pigs, 28s. *Newgate and Goodenall (Friday).*—All kinds of meat were in good supply and heavy demand, as dropping prices.

Per Sib, by the carcasses.—Inferior beef, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; middling ditto, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime large ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d; inferior mutton, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; small pork, 4s 6d to 4s 10d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

A general Court of the Proprietors of the Bank of England was held on Thursday. The increase of the Rest on the half-year was stated at £59,469, and the Directors advised the declaration of a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. for the half-year free of Income Tax. This was, however, met by an amendment, that an addition of 1 per cent. bonus should be added; which was carried by a show of hands. A general court, however, to confirm this amendment will be held on Thursday next.

Consols on Monday touched a lower quotation than had previously occurred, 87 1/2 having been the price at which business was done. Some large purchases, however, by parties who had been large sellers, produced a reaction, and 88 1/2 to 89 1/2 were the closing prices. The Market was very animated on Tuesday, opening at 88 1/2 to 89 1/2 for the Account, receding afterwards to 88 1/2. A purchase of 150,000 for Account checked this tendency to decline, and the closing price was 88 1/2 for the Account. Wednesday's Market was flat: a belief that Money would become still more scarce was inferred from India Bonds receding to 4s. A notice has, however, since appeared, raising the interest to 3 1/2 per cent. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Bonds receded to 88 1/2 extra dividend for the opening, in consequence of a large sale. The Weekly Court of Directors of the Bank of England separating without an alteration in the rate of interest gave a firmer tone to the Stock Market on Thursday; but there still exists a strong belief that money will be scarcer, and every fresh demand for payment on the new Scrip will lead to sales of Consols. Exchequer Bills have been done at par to 2s. 10d; and the Consol Scrip has been as low as 1 1/2 discount. Business, towards the close of the week, was rather limited, and prices leaving off at—Consols, 88 1/2; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 88 1/2; Long Annuities, 9; Ditto, 30 years, 9s 10d; India Stock, 247; Consols for Account, 88 1/2; Consols, Scrip, 1 1/2; Exchequer Bill, 1 1/2.

In the Foreign House, Monday was principally occupied in preparing for the settlement, little disposition to deal being evinced, from the state of affairs in the English House. Mexican, for money, was 21 1/2, for account 21 1/2; and on Tuesday, it advanced to 21 1/2 for money; Portuguese Four per Cent. Bonds, have fluctuated between 33 and 34. Spanish Five per Cent. Bonds were 22 1/2 on Monday: at present the nominal price is 22 1/2 to 23 1/2, Three per Cent. 34 to 36. This latter quotation is merely nominal, no business having been transacted since Tuesday. Dutch stock is heavy, and Belgian has not been much dealt in. The few quotations of real transactions at the close of the week are—Brazilian Bonds, Five per Cent. 66; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent. 12 Guin. 5 1/2; Equador Bonds, 2 1/2; Grenada, One per Cent. 19; Ditto, Deferred, 3 1/2; Mexican Bonds, 21 1/2; Spanish Bonds, Three per Cent. 34; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent. 58; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 9 1/2.

Business in the Share Market has been very limited. The settlement, however, passed off without any difficulty. Sales can only be effected at a decline, and the best of the new lines are avoided from the fear of calls. No improvement can be anticipated at present, the provincial market being full of orders for sales. The dispute between the Birmingham and Oxford Junction has led to many considerations in connection with the subject of leasing lines to established companies. If a liability is constantly to be apprehended that, after all arrangements are completed, a new opening of the question is to be permitted, and purchasers of the shares upon the belief of the finality of the arrangement are to find themselves holders in lines which they might, perhaps, have been desirous to avoid but for the supposed arrangements; this species of property will be cautiously avoided. Hitherto, it has been in request; but when good faith ceases to govern the actions of proprietors, such property will eventually pay for a departure from its rules, although apparent success may attend the outset. An advertisement, with regard to another line, leased long since, affords new reasons for these remarks. At the close of the week, the prices were—Ambergate, Nottingham, Boston, and Eastern Junction, 2 1/2; Birmingham and Oxford Junction, 13 1/2; Bristol and Exeter, 7 1/2; Buckinghamshire, 4 1/2; Caledonian, 27 1/2; Ditto, Half Shares, 2 1/2; Direct Northern Scrip, 2 1/2; Eastern Counties, 19 1/2; Ditto, No. 2, 1 1/2; Ditto, York Extension, 4 1/2; East Lancashire, New, 8 1/2; Ditto, New Scrip, 2 1/2; Great Northern (London and York Registered), 2s; Great North of England, New, 5s; Great Western, 11 1/2; Ditto, Half Shares, 6s; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 17 1/2; Ditto, Fifths, 26 1/2; Ditto, New, 7 1/2; Leeds, Dewsbury, and Manchester, 32 1/2; Leeds and Thirsk, Preference, 6 per Cent. 42; London, Brighton, and Southern Coast, 53 1/2; Ditto, Consolidated, Eighth, 12 1/2; London and Greenwich, 8 1/2; London and North-Western, 17 1/2; Ditto, Ditto, New Shares, 12 1/2; Ditto, 240 Shares, M. & B. 69; London and York Extension Scrip, 2 1/2; Lynn and Dereham, 16 1/2; Manchester and Leeds Thirds (Reg.), 2 1/2; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 4 1/2; Manchester and Southampton, 11 1/2; Midland, 117; Ditto New, 33 1/2; Ditto New, 4 1/2; Ditto Birmingham and Derby, 90; Norfolk, 136; North British, 33 1/2; Ditto Half Shares, 16 1/2; Ditto Exten., 1 1/2; Ditto Thirds, 3 1/2; North and East, Gr. Shares, 13 1/2; North Staffordshire, 8; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 10 1/2; Preston and Wyre, Half Shares (A), 12; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 4 1/2; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 3 1/2; Ditto, Class B, 1s; South Staffordshire Junction, 2 p. S. Eastern and Dover, 3 1/2; Ditto, New (iss. at 232), No. 1, 2 1/2; Ditto, New (do. 233 6s. 8d.), No. 2, 1 1/2; S. Wales, 7; South Yorkshire, Doncaster, and Goole, 2; Vale of Neath, 4 1/2; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5 1/2; West Riding Union, 14 p; Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth, 7; York and Newcastle, 34 1/2; Ditto, New, 15; Ditto, Preference, 7 1/2; York and North Midland, 83; Ditto, Extension, 36; Ditto, Preference, 11 1/2; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 21 1/2; Boulogne and Amiens, 13 1/2; Bordeaux, Toulouse, and Certe (Const) 1 1/2; Namur and Liege, 4 1/2; Northern of France, 12 1/2; Orleans and Bordeaux, 6 1/2; Paris and Lyons, 6 1/2; Sambré and Meuse, 6 1/2; London Joint-Stock, 15 1/2.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

CROWN OFFICE, MARCH 16.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

City of Canterbury.—Sir Albert Denison Conyngham Knt., commonly called Lord Albert Denison Conyngham, in the room of James Bradshaw Esq., deceased.

BANKRUPTcies ANNULLED.

G. KNIGHT, Weybridge, dealer in manure. H. DUTCHMAN, Tortoise Park, near Liverpool, merchant.

BANKRUPTcies.

R. SAW, Hammersmith, grocer. W. ROUND, Hammersmith, grocer. J. JOYCE, Warwick, corn-dealer. J. G. FENNEL, King-street, Holborn, dealer in child-bed-room furniture. J. H. JAMES, Basil-street, Hammersmith, New Inn, yard, Old Bailey, City, carrier. F. KESTVEN, Camden-street, Camden-town, builder. G. HILTON, Hythe, Kent, grocer. H. B. PAULL, Peckham, lodging-house-keeper. W. HAYWARD, Ashford, Kent, butcher. J. HALSTEAD, Radcliffe, near Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. J. NORTWORTH, Manchester, stockbroker. J. WINDER, Salford, Lancashire, draper. J. H. JAMES, Basil-street, Hammersmith, New Inn, yard, Old Bailey, City, carrier. F. KESTVEN, Camden-street, Camden-town, builder. G. HILTON, Hythe, Kent, grocer. H. B. PAULL, Peckham, lodging-house-keeper. W. HAYWARD, Ashford, Kent, butcher. J. HALSTEAD, Radcliffe, near Manchester, cotton-manufacturer. J. NORTWORTH, Manchester, stockbroker. J. WINDER, Salford, Lancashire, draper. J. H. 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CAUTION.—A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton-garden. London, beg to caution the Nobility and Gentry against being misled by the attempts of some Shopkeepers, who, to compete with the real "ROWLAND & SON," have endeavored to make extensive alterations in the names of "ROWLAND & SON," and "ODONTO,"—some under the implied sanction of Royalty, and the Government Departments, with similar attempts at Deception, while they copy the Labels, Bills, Advertisements, and Testimonials (substituting fictitious Names and Addresses for the real), of the Original Preparations. The only genuine "MACASSAR OIL," "KALYDOR," and "ODONTO," are "ROWLAND'S;" and the Wrapper of each bears the Name of "ROWLAND & SON," and the Signature of the artist in the RED INK. A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

GIBBINS' CREAM OF ROSES and ROSEMARY.—This esteemed and elegant article is most respectfully offered to the Public, by GIBBINS, Court Hairdresser and Perfumier, from Paris, 7, King-street, St. James's-square, as the most delicate and effectual Preservative of the Hair. Being a Pomade, it will be successfully applied in promoting its growth and luxuriance.

GIBBINS' EXTRACT OF ROSES and ROSEMARY is a Liquid made from the above-named plants, and when applied in Washing the Hair, renders it soft and glossy; or, after illness, its astringent properties prevent the Hair from falling out.

EUROPEAN LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITY COMPANY.—Established Jan. 1, 1819.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 48.—Offices, No. 10, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, London; and No. 53, Dame-street, Dublin. JOHN ELLIOT DICKWATER BETHUNE, Esq., Chairman. Insurances may be effected daily, by the ascending or descending scale, a limited number of annual payments; or by even annual, half-yearly, or quarterly payments. Parties effecting insurances on their lives for £500, or upwards, are privileged to attend and vote at the half-yearly General Courts. CHARLES SAUNDERS, Secretary.



"THE BATTLE OF LIFE."

WORDS BY O'C. LYNN.

MUSIC BY R. GUYLOTT.

Maestoso e con espressione.

f *fz* *Tromba obligato e pia. e poco cres.*

With energy and expression.

The Bat - tle of Life is not fought on the field, Where con - querors mar-shall their war - like ar - ray, The ban - ner that guides it ne'er

p

ad lib. *dolce* *pp* *pp*

waves o'er the shield, Whose mot - to is might, and whose em - blem is sway; Oh, no! there's a bat - tle more glo - ri - ous far Than

ad lib. *affettuoso* *ad lib.* *lento* *fz* *p* *fz* *colla parte.* *ff*

war - riors' fight on the land or the main; 'Tis the bat - tle where peace wages ho - li - est war, And the soul's pure af - fec-tions may vic - to-ries gain.

fz *Tromba obligato e pia.—e poco cres.*

II.

The Battle of Life is to save, not to say
Its trophies are hallowed by freedom and love,
There hope bears the banner, illum'd by the ray
That springs from the fountain of mercy above.
There our triumph o'er self is our title to fame;
There our toil is to better the lot of mankind,
Till the slayer shall turn from his havoc, in shame,
And fling down his sword at the altar of mind.

III.

Then peace shall hallow the old church-tower,
Whence the tocsin no more to the conflict shall call;
Then peace shall descend upon homestead and bower,
And, with love, be the guest of the palace and hall.
Ay, this is the battle where man can control
His fate, though the struggle with danger be rife:
Still cheerily onward! the earnest of soul
Shall conquer at last in the Battle of Life!